### THE EXAMINER;

Published Weekly, of Jefferson St., zevi door but on

to the Post Office.

THE REPLEM

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN AUVANCE.

PAUL SEYMOUR. PPS,1.18HES.

From Himston's Official Reports.

Debute on Sinvery, &c. [Concluded.]

Mr. Wrstcott .-- There has been no violence

except the running away with some negroes. Mr. Halk .- Well, I believe that mine hundreds of individuals assembled in front of a prinuag office in this city, and assalled the huilding with missiles, obliging the persons engaged in their usual employment, to abandon their legal occupation If that does not come up to the gentleman's definition of violence, I do not know what does. I was desirous of introducing this subject without an appeal to any matters which might be supposed to tie behind. I believe that these matters have nothing to do with the sub ject under consideration. But other gentlemen have chosen to give this subject a different direction. Now, in the bill which I have had the honor to introduce, the provisions are almost identical with the law which has been in existence in many of the States, and is now on the statute-book of Maryland. To its enactment here, exception has been taken, and I am quite willing that the country should know the grounds on which opposition is made. If the subject be painful it has not been made so by me As to the threats which have been made of bloodshed and assassination, I can only say that there have been sacrifices already, and there may be other victims, until the minds of all shall be swakened to the conviction that the Constitution was made as well for the preservation of the freedom of discussion, as for the protection of the slave-owner.

Mr. WESTCOTT .- I should like to know of the Segator from New Hampshire if he can say, that say non-slaveholding Stata in this Union has passed a law by which, in case of the abduction of a slave by an abolition mob, the conuly or tuwn is to be made responsible for the act. r. Hann -I do not know, Sir.

Mr Westcorr.-It is time enough then when such a law is passed to protect the property of slave owners, to talk of a law to indemnify for the destruction of property of abolitiou incen-

Mr. FOUTE .- The Senator seems to suppos that I wished to decoy him to the State of Misansippi. I have attempted no such thlug. I hare thought of no such thing. I have upenly challeaged him to present himself there or anywhere, ultering such language, and breathing such an incendiary spirit as he has manifested ou this body, and I have said that just punushnecessary, i would aid in the infliction of the punishmeat. My opinion is, that enlightened mea would sanction that punishment. But says the Senator that would be assassination? I emy to the constitution of his country-an enemy of one of the institutions of his conatry which is silening guaranteed by the organic haw of the tand-and in so far he is a lawless person I am sure, if he would go to the Stats been made and there are other victims ready. 1 sm sure that he could not persuade me that he manac, as the Senstor from New Hampshire is sporehended to be, can have any ayinpathy for hose who lawlessly suterfere with the rights of others He, however, will never be a victius?

lle is one of those gusty declanners-a windy Mr. CRITTENDEN .- If the gentleman will allow me, I rise to a question of order. Gentlemea have evidently become excited, and I hear on all sides language that is not becoming. call the gentleman to order for his personal reference to the Senator from New Humpshire.

Mr. Footh -- I only said in reply to the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire-Mr. CRITTENDES -I did not hear what the Senator from New Itanipoliire said, but the alconsider to be contrary to the rules of the Sen-

scene has never occurred lu the Semite-such a deadly assailment of the rights of the country. Mr. Johnson, of Md .- Has the Chair decl-

Mr. FOOTE.-let my words be taken down. aware that the question of order is not debata-

Mr. WEST OTT .- I ask whether the words obsected to are not, according to the rule, to be re-

Mr FOOTE .- I pass it over. But the Senutor from New Hampshire has said, that if I would meat. Why, I would not argue with him? What right have they of New Hampshire to argue upon the point? It is not a matter with which they stand in the least connected. They have ao rights or property of this description, and I sed by the Senator this morning. They take the ground that the people of the United States. the Coastitution and the Union, have guaranteed the rights of the South, connected with this property, and that the people of New Hamphire have no right at all to meddle with the subject. Why, is it not a fact, that gentlemen, members of this body, among them the distinguished Seastor from Massachusetts, whom regret not to see in his place, are known to be more or less hostile to the institutions of domestic alayery, but have never entertained the dectrine, that the Congress of the United States has any jurisdiction whatever, over the anbject? They have held that any attempt directly or ln-

directly, to effect abolition or to encourage abotion by Congressional legislation is at war with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Mr. HALE -Will the Senator allow me to inquire if he can point out a single instance, in which i have made any aggression upon the rights of property in the South?

Mr. FOOTE. - That is the very thing I am about to show. When the Senator from New fampshire undertakes to assert that those

our faces to the earth with our backs to the Sun, and asbmitted to the lash so long that we dare and look up?

Mr. Foore.—The declarations of the Senator life meet the one of the highway and addressed me ous personage—should say I design to take that announce that he wished to enter into an argu.

It was the insult offered the justitutions which is object the butter of indignation, which such acts naturally excite. We, who are the only legislators for the District of Columbia, are not informed of their wants and wishes in regard to legislation upon this object. If the people of this District require any other laws than they already have, for the anaborace that he wished to enter into an argu.

It was the insult offered the justitutions which we have inherited that provoked my indignation. Mr. Foore.—Will the Hou. Senator allow me to make a remark?

Mr. Douglas.—With a great deal of pleasangement in the purpose of protecting their property against unlawful violence, let them indicate to us their pressed any fear of insurrection which might

ment with sac, as to whether I should prefer that the animal should be stolen from the stable of taken from me on the road—how could I meet such a proposition? Why I should say to their protection. If, on the other hand, the citier you are a maniac, or, if same, you are a maniac, or, if same, you are a knave. And yet this very case is now before us. The Senator from New Humpshire interesting to their property, I shall be as ready to vote for a bill for that purpose. But I shall vota for a bill for that purpose. But I shall vota for a bill for that purpose. But I shall vota for a bill for that purpose of the obstants who have siminated their neutral the course of the purpose of the course of the purpose of the stacks of assemble of the purpose of the course of the purpose of the course of the purpose of the constitution, and tested of the purpose of protecting their slave property. I shall vota for a bill for that purpose. But I shall vota for a bill for that purpose of the other, when I find them sent to me as to other Senstors during the Win- citizens of the District. Sir, upon these subjects ter, but I always refrain from opening it. The I am accustomed to look to the silent operation Editor of it may be an intelligent man. I have of the law, for the protection of all our rights. heard that he is. He is certifully an abulitionist. In the State from which I came there is no ex-It may be that he has not in his paper openly arowed, as the Senator from New Hampshire seems very plainly to indicate, that ha has approved of this late attempt to steal the slaves from this District. Hut the publication of such paper has tended to encourage such move-

Mr. HALE .- When did I avow that I approved f this movement? Mr. FOOTE .- I will show it from this bill.

Mr. Harr -I have said that the bill is in anb tance identical with one of the statutes of the State of Maryland. I have that statute before ne and will liand it to the Senator. Mr. Jourson, of Maryland .- Allow me

Mr. Fuore .-- llow are we to understand the enatur? He will not acknowledge that his obect is to encourage such conduct, and he slims the responsibility. When we charge upon him that he himself has breathed in the course of his harangue of this morning, the same spirit which has characterized this act, ha says most mildly and quietly, "By no means-I have only attempted to introduce a bill corresponding substantially with the law on the statute books of must of the States of this Confederacy." And the Sonator supposes that all of us are perfectly demented, or do not know the nature of the case, the circumstances, or the motives which have actuated the Senator. Will be undertake to assert, that he would ever have thought of such a bill if these slaves had not been abducted from the District, in opposition to the consent of their owners, by the parties engaged in this marauding expedition? He cannot deny it; and, therefore, I am anthorized to com a to the couclusion that he introduced this bill for the purpose of covering and protecting that act, and encouraging aimilar acts in future. What is the pliraseology of the bill? (The Hon. Senator here read the bill.) Who doubts now that the object of the Senator from New Il impshire was seenre the captaius of vessels and others engaged In any attempts by violence to capture and ateal the sleves of this District? No man can doubt it. Then, I ask, have I used language too harsh, and is it not u fact that the

which he is not willing to acknowledge? of Maryland to which I referred. Will the Senator be good enough to look at my bill while

AN ACT RELATING TO RIGES.

Section 1. He it enacted by the General Assembly of any county or incorporated town, or city of this State, any church, ctapel in ronvent, say dwelling house, any house used or designed by any person, or any body politic, rparate, as a place for the transaction of business, on the property, any ship, slap yard of lumber yard deposite of property, any ship, stdp yard of lumber yard, any bridge of the same hind of procedure any barn, stable or other our home, or any critices of personal property, shall be informed or destroyed, or if any confederacy, and utter such language, he would justly be regarded as an incendiary in hear; and in fact, and as such guilty of an attempt to invoice the South in bloodshed, violence and described to short, or the spirit of the law in high peaced to remain the too short, or the spirit of the law to be stamberous, I have declared that the duty of the people whose rights were thus put in dauger would be, to luther summer y punishment upon the offeader. But, says the Senstor, victims have been made and there are other victims ready. I ed on such county, town, or city, unless the authorities thereof having notice, have also the ability of thomselves, would ever be a victim. I have acver deplored the desth of such victims, and I never shall deplored. Such officious intermedling deserved the destruction of such officious intermedling deserved the control of the such officious intermedling deserved.

erally, and give the special matter in evidence. The honorable Senator will surely now do me the justice to say, that the bill was not drafted with reference to any particular case, such as that to which he refers. I had not the remotest reference to the protection of indivisinals concerned in transactions of that character; but if creata Abolitionian in the North, or elsewhere. I should nudertake to say, that I had no reference to denicustrations growing out of that transaction, I should be saying what was false, for it was these demonstrations which induced me to introduce the bill.

Mr. Foorn.-In one breath the Senator makes two directly contradictory assertions. He says usions of the gentleman from Mississippi I that he did not iraw the bill in reference to this case, and in the same breath declares that he did! He discialms in one moment that which he avows in the next! I am sorry that I have occapied the attention of the Senate so long. I have felt deeply on this subject. We have wit-THE PARSIDING OFFICER.—The gentleman is that the ludigination of the country will be so aroused, that given in the quarter of the country from which it comes, the Senator from Naw thousand votes. Hampshire, nithough his sensibilities are not very approachable, will be made to feel ashain-

his conduct. Mr. Manguit .- It is now about fourtien years, compromises; and while I would not lavade the it? rights of others, I am very sure that the sound nor-

toment in regard to these subjects. If I know unything of the character of that loyal, steady, fixed and moderate State, there is no State in tha Union which will hold to her principles and er rights with more firmness than that State. flut we uppeal to the silent operations of the law; we know nothing of mob-law; or of lynch-law;

Mr. Foote.—I will show it from the shallenge the Senator to produce any such thing in that State approximating even to a spirit challenge the Senator to produce any State of popular turnuit.

Mr. Foote.—Will the Hou. Senator allow me nask him whether in the case of a couspiracy to excite insurtection among the slaves, it would hot, to his opinion, justify mob proceedings?
Mr. Mangua.-Oh! my dear Sir, in forme wars we had a compendious mode of disposing such cases. We have now a mode equally certain, though not so compendious. Upon a matter of that nature, we take a strong ground. But I am not to be driven hastily into legislation by gentlemen who entertain extreme opinions on ther side.

> Mr. Douglas .- I have listened to this debate with a good deal of interest. But while I have eein considerable excitement exhibited on the art of a few gentlemen around me, I confess that I have not been able to work myself into anything like a passion. I think that probably the Seuator from New Hampshire has done much to accomplish his object. His bill is a very memless thing in itself; but being brought forward at this time and under the present circumtunces, it has created a good deal of excitement moug gentlemen on this side of the chamber. Mr. Calhorn, (lu his seat.)-Not the bill-

he occurrence. Mr · Douglas .- On this occurrence I desire to say a word. In the first place, I must congratulate the Senator from New Hampshire on the great triumph he has achieved. He stands very prominently before the American people, and is, I believe, the only man who has a national nomination for the Presidency. I firmly believe, that on the floor to day, by the aid of the Senator from South Carolina, and the Senator from Miss., he has more than doubled his vote at the Presidential Election, and every man in the Chamber from a Free State knows it? I runtor is nudeavoring to evade a responsibility looked on with amazement for a time, to see

> couragement, strength, and power, in the contest. But I know that those distinguished Senators from the South, to whom I have referred,
> are incapable of auch au undertaking, yet I tell
>
> too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguinnot the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my
> judgment, lave the sanction of deliberation. I
> not the way to deal with it. It does not, in m them that if they had gone into a caucus with the Senstor from New Hampshire, and after n ulght's study and deliberation, had devised the best means to manufacture abolitionism and abhitlan votes in the North, they would have fal ien upon precisely the same hind of procedure ators acting in concert, and yet without desire.

that produce abolition. Mr. Calitorn.-Does the gentleman pretend to say that myself and Southern gentlemen who act with me upon this occasion, are fanstics? llave we done any thing more than defend our rights, encroached upon at the North? Am l to understrud the Senator that we make Abolition votes by defending our rights? If so, I thank him for the information, and do not care

liow many such votes we make. Mr. Douglas .- Well, I will say to the Senator from South Carolina, and every other Senator from the South, that far be it from me to l'ar be it from me to impute any such design !-Yet I assert that such is the only thevitable effect on their conduct.

Mr. Californ (in his seat) .- We are only defending onrselves. Mr. Douglas -- No, they are not defending themselves!-They suffer themselves to become excited upon the question-to discuss it with a degree of heat, and give it an importance, which makes it heard and felt through the Union. It hy any other mode, to pu, an end to the discusnessed this morning the first attempt on this from New Hampshire to visit Mississippi, which will find himself wholly meanneath to seemis worth ten thousand votes to the Senator, and I am confident that the Senatur would not al-

low my friend to retract that remark of ten

Mr. FOOTE.-Will you allow me?

Mr. Douglas.—Certsinly.
Mr. FOOTE.—If the effect of that remark will be to give to that Senator the Abolition votes, wait that State, I would be treated to an argument. Why, I would not argument. Why, I would not argument. Why, I would not argument. ed men on both sides, came to the resolution to seen insurrection exhibiting its fiery frout in exclude discussion upon the inflaming topic of the mhist of the men, women and children of Slavery; and that when abolition petitions were the community—had he had reason to believe presented, upon the quistless of reception, a mo- that the machinary of insurrection was at such ion should be entertained - which motion is not | time in readiness for purposes of the most deadrejoice to be able to say, that a large proportion of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Separate that with the motion for reception upon the table. There has been, ever since this rule was entublished, a such scenes, and believe that movements like the motion for reception upon the table. steady and uniform wherence to it, but I am that of this morning were calculated to engensorry to perceive that there is latterly a disposi- der feelings out of which were to arise fire tion munifesting itself to depart from the saintn- blood, and desolation, the destruction finally ry rule of action which the Senate thus wisely of the South, he would regard himself as a traiarescribed for itself. Upon this question of tor to the best sentiments of the human heart, slavery we know there are different opiniona if he did not speak out the language of manily entertained in different quarters of the Union. - deminciation. I can use no other language. I stand here representing the luterests of one cannot but repeat my conviction, that any man portion of that Union, but I could not, if I would, who dares to utter such sentiments as those of bring myself to a state of excitement and martin the Senator from New Hampshire, and attempts in consequence of any menaces that may be to act them out anywhere in the snany South, thrown out. I stand upon the Constitutional will meet death upon the scaffold, and deserves

Mr. Douglas .- I must agalu congratulate the tion of the community will not invade our rights. Senator from N. Hampshire on the accession of Why should we pursue this disquesion? Is it five thousand votes! Sir, I do not blame the believed that we are to be reasoned out of our Senator from Mississippi for being indignant at rights? Are we to be reasoned out of our cou-victions? No, Sir. Then why discuss the sub-ject? Why not attend upon our rights; upon our Constitutional compromises? Why not would incite a negro insurrection hazarding the stand thus perfectly passiouless, but prepared to life of any man in the Southern States. The defend them when they shall be usualled? But Senator liss, I am aware, reason to feel deeply are they to be assailed? Sir, nothing has ce- on this subject. But I am not altogether unuc-

Itiouists at the North.

Mr. Foore.- The more the better! we know nothing of excesses of this description. Although I have lived to be an old man, most of ha time in N. Carolina, I have never seen uny-

Mr. Cathlorn.—I must really object to the remarks of the Senater. We are merely defead- that instead of gaining they lose much, very ng our rights. Snipose that we defeud them in | much. trong language; have we not a right to do so? Why, Mr. President, cannot every gentleman

Naw Hampshire. had some measure tader consideration which concerned the deepet interests of slavery—that we were about to jass judgment upon some question affecting that great interest—that we were required in addition to the present laws of make municipal corporations liable for damage resulting from violence done to property by popular turnults, where such corporation is retion of the honorable Senator from New Hamp.

It is been gained by the opposition to the intro
shire, he intends nothing more than to give security to property. The proposes nothing he.

It is been gained by the opposition to the intro
shire, he intends nothing more than to give security to property. The proposes nothing he.

It is proposed to the proposition of petitions here. I believe if the sub
ject had been left open, and we had been allow
least eventful of all possible demonstrations. for the first time—a neb has assailed the office ize the public infind. Under all the circumstanof a newspaper in this city, and has randored it ces. then, how are we to act? I think the quesis called an abolition paper? Suppose all of this to be true, it is added by the Senator from Naw order that it may take the usual course of legis-Hampshire that this paper is conducted in a temperate manner, that it, employs temperate language, addressing itself to the reason and nnlerstanding of the public; and that no complaint has been made against t by the public. Well, how for this mobocraticaction is to be attributed to another event which has happened in this District, is not for me tosay. Some gentlemen seem to suppose that It has some counection with it. If It has, I an unable to see it. The measure, and proposes to make the corporation liable for the damages committed, in case they refuse to do their duty and enforce the law. Well, such a law exists it many of the States. | per be printed.

liut it is said that this is a very peculiar state of

things. Here was an abolition preas at work

in this building. Let me ak gentiemen, wheth-

er they propose to stor the operation of the press; whether in other words, they propose to

take away from It its .reedoom? It seems to

me that we might learn a lesson, if we would

from what is going on, on the other side of the

Atlantic. The agitation of this question alone;

the freedom of the press-has overthrown many

Do you propose by messures of violence, or

sion of the subject, aither by speeches or through

the medium of the prem? Whoever nuder-

of the thrones of Europe

takes a work of this description has got a herthe face of this measure, and objects to its reception? And I put it to the calm consideration of the Senutor from South Carolina, and those who think with his, whether the inference I have made will not be made throughout the country; and whether it will not be considered everywhere an assault upon tha liberty of the press, and of speeci-whether it will got make a lasting impression upon the public mind. I think the people will reason in this way npon the aubject, and that they will hold out to ns, as the duty of his body, to take tha subject into cousideratios. Send it to a commiltee, let it be examined, and not presumed, as that because its provisions do not cover the whole subject, it cannot be made to cover the whole. If it does not saswer the views of gantlemen, it can be made to do so. Then why fly in its face? Why take this very unusual course of refusing to receive the measure at all? Why, simply because, hy construction and inference, It is supposed to have some connection with the question of slavery. Now, is this wise—is It prudent? Does it bust accomplish the object which grantlames the project of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution on this southers at all times considered themselves bound by the terms of the Constitution on this subject, and have stood ready to support the guarantees contained in that lnarramant. Hut, at the same time, I must confess that I thingst the honorable Sevator from Illinois, its the remarks which he made here, uttered a great iteal of wholesome made here, uttered a great iteal of wholesome truth. I thought he administered some wise, and pradeut, and salutary admonitions in those remarks, worthy of that consideration of all particles and I hope they will have their effort of at senter. It is conditioned the six of this government to save the intention, in the transfer the "dominion and overeignty of the Eaglis povernments."

In this condition, offering, is case this should be remarked to the terms of the constitution on this subject, and have stood ready to support the guarantees contained in that I thingst the honorable Sevator from Illinois, its the remarks which he can all subjects the honorable Sevator from Illinois, its the remarks which he can all subjects the honorable Sevator for Illinois, its the remarks which he administered some wise, and product, and salutary admonitions in those remarks, worthy of the consideration of all particles and I hope they will have their estent their system to the segment to save the constituted and the back of the car was imported the sale of the bridge we ask numbers of the for; "The voice of the people is the for; "The voice of the people is the for; "On white on the left, "The voice of the people is the penins and protection and protection and the first states. Similar speaks of the car was an unable to disk." The for, "The voice of the people is the penins and the car within the motto, "The Charter. No surrent them the worth living for and worth living for and worth living for and worth living for and worth within them to the penins and th prudent? Does it best accomplish the object which gentlamen have in view, which is to proand pradeut, and salutary admonitions in those remarks, worthy of the consideration of all parties here; and I hope they will have their effect. I hope a little consideration—a little consideration—will induce gentlement to change the eration—will induce gentlement to change the course they have adopted on this subject, and to maintained, are beneforth not to be considered as submaintained, are beneforth not to be considered as submaintained. Sir future colorisation by any European power."

It may submainted that "near a quarter of the body having also taken ment amount as the decimal of the total considered as submaintained as the considered as submaintained, are beneforth not to be considered as submaintained, are beneforth not to be considered as submaintained. The future colorisation by any European power."

Saw Bridge street were filled with spectature, and of the large in the control of the companion of the compa

people of the District of their slaves. I will rend it and show that such is the import of the bili. I do not know anything about the paper to which reference has been made. It has been which reference has been made. It has been to the bili. I having few feelings in common with that the effect of the common with that the effect of the common with that the common with that the common with that the common with that the common of the large expressions will be the creation of About the North. it. This will be the effect of such attempts. I

invite, then, my friends to ment this question, Mr. Douglas.—The gentleman may think so, buildly, fearlessly, and not let this subject go to but some of us at the North do not concur with him in that opinice. Of course the Senator from N. Hampshire till agree with him, because he can fan the flameof excitement so as to advise of a mob, and deuted admission to this vance his political respects. And I can also hall and that table, because supposed to have well understand her some gautlemen at the some indirect connection with the question of South may quite couplingantly regard all this slavery. Let us take, sir, a mora manly view of the subject—one that accords better with the ents to believe that the Institution of slavery character of high-minded men. Let it take its From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 20th rests upon their sholders-they are the men course here. Let it go to a committee; let that who meet the Goliat of the North in this great committee examine it, and if it does not, from contest about sholian. It gives them strength any cause, meet your approbation when it comes at home. But we, of the North, who have no to be considered, than let other measures take sympathy with the Abelitionists, desire no such its place—let it take its fate. But nothing, alr, excitements.

Surely the Senator manot mean to impute to see, and see plainly, that when this bill comes to us the motives of ow ambition. He cannot be published, when the terms in which it is conrealize our position For myself (and I pre- ceived come to be read and understood, it will sume I can speak fir those who act with me,) ba seen that it is a measura different in no essenwe place this queston upon high and axalted tial material point from laws existing in many grounds. Long as he may have lived in the of the free States and free countries everywhere uelghborhood ot slaveholding States, he cannot -and as the Senator near me says in some of have realized anything on the subject. I must the slave States - making corporations under object outirely to its course, and say that it is certain circumstances, liable for the violence of at least as offensivers that of the Seuator from mole? And whoever takes the ground that this bill has been brought in at an unpropitiona Mr. Davis of Mas .- I wish before the vote is moment, and for that reason denies it admission. taken, to say a wod or two for the purpose of assumes a responsibility that he will sincerely placing myself right with regard to this matter. wish by and by to get rid of. What have we ant not very apt ti be carried away by any of to do with the present movement, sir, - with the the excitements that sometimes have existence particular and peculiar circumstances which lu this chamber, and I cannot say, at this mo- sarround the question? In my judgment, nothmant, that I participate at all in the excitement | ing at all. I do not undertake to say what the which seems to exis in the mtade of many gen- motives were of the Senator from N. II., in intlemen here. Whals the question that is pre- troducing this bill; It does not become me to insented for this body to decide? A stranger com- quire into them. It is enough for ma to know ing into this Chamber would suppose that we that if the printing office of The Union or Na-

were about to legislate nuon the subject in some the District in order to suppress such disturbanway that would affectit in a manuer injurious ces. The care and deliberation, I should feel to the rights of those who own property of this inyself hound, under such circumstances, to exlescription. Now, I think that whoever has ercise with regard to the property of others, I worthily bestowed, that it does not demand legislation, then let it take its destiny. But this is youd this. This is the whole matter under con- ed to go into the consideration of the subject. sideration. But gentemen say this is an un- gentlemen would have found less excitement propitious moment tintroduce a question of this sort; and why unjopitious? Because, if I understand them rightly-and I learn the fact ly, in my judgment, to tranquilize and harmonuninhabitable. Well, how does this connect tiou is a very plain one. Things are brought in itself with the question of slavery? Why, is it and made to bear strongly on the minds of genthat from this other a newspaper issues, which tlemen which do not belong to this question at ali. I shall vote for the reception of the bill, in

> Mr. CRITTENDEN. - What is the motion pend-The Prestning Officea .- The Senator from gave way to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. CRITTENDEN .- I intend to renew that motion. I think after the excitement we have all witnessed to-day, we will be better prepared to decide with the deliberation which usually marks frames, were calculated to inspire much less of Senator from New Hampshire then Introduces the proceedings of this body, at a future session. terror than of sympathy and pity, and must have I move therefore, that we now adjourn.

Mr. BENTON.—Will the gentleman withdraw

the motion for a moment? I move that the pa-Ordered, That the bill be printed for the use

of the Senate. Mr. Jourson, of Md., then gave notice that should the Senator from New Hampshire have dawn broke gloomily. At about eight o'clock, howleave to introduce his bill, he would move the ever, the sun became visible, and continued to following resolution. following resolution.

Readerd, That the Committee to whom was referred.

for the effectual protection, by penal provision or other-wise, of the citizens of this District, and other citizens of the United States, in the undisturbed possession and ownership of the property in slaves in such District On, motion, the Senate then adjourned.

panied lie message, or for any comments on the of the proposed demonstration, as far as we could facts they disclose, or the measures they recom- judge, was a determination to treat the whole af-Washington Union.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

t submit, for the consideration of Congress, several commonications received at the Department of State from Mr. Justo Sierra, commissioner of Yucatan, and also a communication from the Governor of that State, representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Indians within its limits, and asking the aid of the United

The communications present a case of human suffering The communications present a case of human suffering and misery which cannot full cexcite the sympathies of all civilized nations. From these and other sources of information, it appears that the indians of Yucatan are waging a war of extermination against the white race. In this crucit war, they apare neither age nor sex, but put to death, indiscriminately, all who fall within their power. The inhabitanta, panic-strickea and destitute of arms, are dying before their savage pursuers towards the coast; and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination, would seem to be inevitable, unless they can obtain assistance from almost.

In this condition they have, through their constituted authorities, implored the aid of this government to save

panon, and send them to Yucaian. All that can be done, under existing elrequistances, is to employ our anval forces in the Gulf, not required at other points, to alford them reliet. But it is not take expected that any adequate protection can thus be afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must, of necessity, be confined to the const. I have considered it proper to compound correspondence, and I submit to the wisdom of Congress to adopt such measures as, in their judgment, may be expedient to prevent Yucaian from becoming a colony of any European power, which in necessaries could be necessitive by the finite contract. power, which in no event could be permitted by the United States; and at the same time to resome the white root rom extermination or expulsion from their cou

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1918.

Arrival of the America. ONE WEEK LATER.

At a quarter before 10 o'clock this morning the new steam-hip America, Capt Jidkins, was tele-graphed as outside the bar, and before 12 o'clock we received our papers by her, including Liverpool dates to the 15th and London to the 14th inst.
The America left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the eleven and three quarter days.

She left Halifax on She left Halifax on Thursday at hulf past 9 o'-clock A. M. and was obliged to heave to several lock A. M. and was obliged to heave to several of Commons by the executive committee in cabs, and not by a procession, which may render to we have an interesting letter from our correstha fog, to get soundings.
We have an interesting letter from our corres-

pondent Spectator, but the greater portion of it the bridges. I will go down by myself to the house, relates to the failure of the Chartist demonstra- I will present and support your petitions bold a greater to the failure of the Chartist demonstraion, of which we had a full account in type in re the letter reached ns. We give on v the con Inding summary of continental affairs: Auntria, it is believed, notwithstanding her war-

like preparations, will be disposed to cede Loni-bardy upon condition of that country taking a fair share of the public debt and acceding to other apparently rational terms. Denniark is reported have gained a victory in one of her revolted Duchies, but Prussia is lending active aid to the her altimate auccess, the best she can hope being ome arrangement by mediation. Russia (with an available army of SO), (OOI men)

announces her intention to keep quiet unless she is attacked, in which case wo betide the "anna-Naples has received from her King an The Sicilian question still remains in statu que Spain is quiet under the military despatism of ing chartists. When you have heard the apreches vaez? Germany is busy in arranging her conic pulse, which beats for an Italian league.

In France the elections for afficers of the National Guard have just terminated—all in favor of another the law. (The crowded assem-

listened to the reading of this bill, must be satis. fied that there is no such thing contained in it. If I understand it, it proposes nothing which has any special reference under any construct.

If I understand it, it proposes nothing which has any special reference under any construct.

If I understand it, it proposes nothing which has any special reference under any construct.

If I understand it, it proposes nothing which has any special reference under any construct.

If I understand it, it proposes nothing which has any special reference under any construct.

If I understand it, it proposes nothing which has any special reference under any construct.

If I understand it, it proposes nothing which is the second that there is no such thing contained to the result shows, but has any special reference under any construct.

If I understand it, it proposes nothing which appears the second through the finential condition becomes daily more deplorable.

The most prominent topic of interest and expectation—not in itself, as the result shows, but the average of this bill, must be satis.

The most prominent topic of interest and expectation—not in itself, as the result shows, but the average of the property of others.

You have by your conduct to-day more than repair to the result in the average of the sum of the condition becomes daily more deplorable.

The most prominent topic of interest and expectation—not in itself, as the result shows, but the average of the sum of the condition becomes daily more deplorable.

The most prominent topic of interest and expectation—not in itself, as the result shows, but the average of the sum of the condition becomes daily more deplorable.

The most prominent topic of interest and expectation—not in itself, as the result shows the property of others.

The most prominent topic of interest and expectation—to the condition becomes daily more deplorable.

The most prominent topic of interest and expectation—to the condition becomes daily more deplorable.

The most prominent topic o advanced republicanism. Meanwhile the finen-

From the London Herald, April 11. The Great Chartist Meeting.

The great Chartist meeting was held yesterday and a less formidable demonstration it would hardthe peaceable inhabitants of the juctionalis had. multiplied and unwanted precautions, they had adopted to meet inaginary perils could have been azvihing but a dream.

boys who joined in the procession to the place of monely.

meeting were as harmless as could well be hualined. Poor fellows! by far the greater portion of all a quar and seemed to be under the complete control of heir leaders.

Some rain had fallen during the night, and the moning. The atreets of the metropolis presented, many had taken place.

The only interruption of peace, even to a partial se "Bill relating to riots and unlawful assemblies in the instrict of Columbia," be, and they are hereby instructed a amend the said bill, by inserting a section in the same, of reduce marching to their quarters, or a few special of police marching to their quarters, or a few special contables hastening to their place of meeting. A few mere sight-seers were to be met occasionally, anxions to reconnoitre, en militaire, the supposed preparations for street warfare. But no such prery, soldiers, nor police stationed in the open air, at any of the points supposed to be most menaced. housas of Courress by the President. It called neighborhood of the meeting, opened their shops out some remarks in both houses, but in neither at the irsnal hour. A large number of them, how-

inend. Hut we have no doubt that the country fair as a case of "much ado about nothing," al-will stand by the wise, and humane, and moderate policy which the President recommends.

At the preliminary meeting of the Convention only the delegates and reporters being present, Mr. F. O'Conner addressed the body in a pacific strain, insisting on the illegality of the Govern ment notice, but advising that no resistance be atlempted—that the procession should be abandoned. After some debate the meeting was adjourned to Kennington common.

From the Daily News.

During this discussion two newly constructed cars had driven up to the doors of the institution. The one intended for the conveyance of the mon-

variously estimated at from 20 have learned than a careful e by several military persum of great experience making such computations, and they, on came ing their different calculations, agreed that more than 15,000 persons were present, as specta-tors and as forming part of the procession.

the arriving about the centre of the common, the surringe in which Mr. F. O'Connor and the delegates were seated halted, whilst that in which the

In a few minutes after the hait had been made. an inspector of police approached Mr. O'Connec, and communicated to that gentleman that the po-Mr. 1) Councer in the gentleman me the lice commissioners decired to confer with him.—Mr. 1) Counce immediately descended from the car, and accompanied by Mr. M'Grath, proceeded on iont across the common in the direction of the lloint Tsvern, where it was undergood the commissioners and magiatrates had assembled. In a short time, Mr. O'Connor, (with Mr. M'(frath) was observed wending his way back, and his re-appearner in front of the car was the signal for the

Mr. O'Connor addressed the assemblage at great length, still argently advising quiet and good order sad the abandonness of the procession. He opded by putting the question to a vote, by abow of

hand.

Here we resume the report from he News—
The dense rates arrounding the corriage, at offe
mun, obeyed the summons, and
Mr. O'Connor resumed—It appears to use that
my voice is heard to a considerable distance, and orning of the 15th Instant, and arrived at Halifux I take it for granted that all who held up their

hands represent the feelings of all others who are present. (Cries of "we do.") That being so, then this petition shall be taken down to the Honse die on the floor of that house ere I will consent to see it abandoned. On Friday next the discussion on your petition

takes place, and I entreat you not to jeopardize or damage the good canae by any intemperance or fo ly on your part. Then, I ank all who think the executive have acted winely and invely-that the petition should be taken down by our executive committee to the House of Communa, and that I as your representative should argents and therefore there is little chance for go there alone, and that by these means a collision with an armed authority shall be avoided hold up both your hands. (Again a forest of hands were imultaneously displayed amidst loud theers.) Once more I beseech you hear and adopt the da-vice of your father, friend and leader. If you see non breaking into a shop, do not find him over to the police, but knock him down. (Cheers and laughter.) And do not let it be said we are thievwhich will now be delivered by your champion bly at or ce answered the appeal with much appar-

whether there could be nu understanding be.

Mr. Halt.—Will the Squater give way for a

Mr. Halt.—Will the Squater give way for a

Whether there could be nu understanding be.

It description of property

We have laws which on commercing until you have the laws which on commercing until you have the laws which on commercing until you have the laws which less than the square below a sufficient of paid me for all I have done for you, and the laws the square he laws which on commercing until you have the laws which less than the square he very moderate anticipations of trouble were much and long continued cheers, in the midst of which ly laboring under severe indisposition, sank ex-hausted on the shoulder of a private friend.) Mr. Clark then moved the adoption of the follow-

The litmble petition of the inhabitants of the metropolis of England, in public meeting assem bled, she weth: that your petitioners have heard ir the octenzible purpose of providing more effic ly be possible to conceive. It certainly did not ment of these resims, it is sought to after the law present any one of the fearful characteristics which relating to the indefinite charge of sedition, and to unish by transportation that which is at present Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, petitioners regard this bill as an attempt to deprive we were often tempted to doubt whether the intelthe government must have act-ras not a hear, and whether the practised by your honorable house, and your petmous measure with condemnation, by its unan

The Presenting Officea.—The Senator from ernmentand to the quiet inhabitants of a great city, supported by M. Reynolds, and after a futile attenuativania made a motion to adjourn, but the whole affeir was a downright and almost intempt on the part of a person, named Sp. rr, to in-

The smeling was then declared to be dissolved The four large number, forming the petition were removed from the earnage and placed in aba, and taken in charge of the executive committee to the flouse of Commons.

The delegates then mounted the carriage, which

was disrantled of its transmags and decorations, and with its companion conveyed to a neighboring instance, at least, supply a fitting remedy. We and with its companion conveyed to a neighboring must add, that they all continued most orderly, stable vanl, and at two o clock, not more than 10 these consisted of its usual occupants, boys quarter past two, a stranger to the day's proceed-ings would never have guessed from the appearance of the neighborhood that any thing extraord

extent, seems to have occurred in the progress of this the following account is given: After the meeting on Kennington Common had dispersed, an immense erowd on their teturn straggled irregularly along Blackfriers road. Upon arriving at Stamford street, they of course came face to face with the mounted police, who refused

Many of the shopkeepers, even in the immediate road. Many strennous attempts were made by the neighborhood of the meeting, opened their shops chartists to get across the bridge. was it fully discussed. We have no space left ever, allowed their fears to prevail over every other Common, those in advance were pushed forward, us this morning for the document which account of the common, those in advance were pushed forward. us this morning for the documents which accom- consideration. The general feeling on the subject but were immediately driven back by the horse patrol without drawing their sabres. The metropolitan patice made use of their staves, and from time to time repulsed the crowd, which grew thicker and thicker every minute. In about an

> vigorous altempts to force their way through, and notwithstanding the cool steady courage of the police, the latter were at intervals separated. The special constables at these times were very roughly hundled, a great many of them having their Showers of large stones were every few mit lites thrown on the bridge, and the police received many severe blows, but gave more than equivalent in return with their butom. A great anmoer of men who were seized by the police for throwing stones were rescued, and the yells and shouts were jestster petition was on four wheels, and drawn by as ening. At half-past 3 o'clock tha pressure of the concourse was so great that the line of police was forced, and a great many of them carried with the throng over the bridge, holding their staves up as

they were borne along.
On the city side of the bridge a great many unta were made, and the mub, which recent in-clined for a minute to make a mand, were un-formly repulsed by the home patrol, the aight of whose drawn sabres soon put the more noisy and

# The rankness of despotism must be felt to be

no imagination can point it out as it is. Press contains the following notice of that

physicians, he has resolved to abstain for some of M. Gnizot. During his absence, the King has confided the direction of affairs to Count

light! How it trembles when the people anywhere thunder out their cry, "let us be free!" Poor Nicholas would not let this fact be known and immediately the horrible ills of slavery. It in his dominions.

### The Senute Debate.

that passed in Maryland, remarks:

New Hampsbire Senator, on account of this armiees, well-intended movement. The records of no legislature, no deliberative body in the world, can furnish a parallel. There was Slevery be continued. an insane fury among the speakers which must have shocked every calm observer. On a simple proposition to transfer the policy of Maryrelation to riots, to the District of Columbia, Messrs. Calhonn, Davis of Mississippi, and Foote, themselves open the discussion of the slave question, and then coolly desounce Covington has increased, proportionately, far said a word about it! Mr. Davis threatens bloodshed, and is prepared to meet in deadly conflict any "incendiary" who lutroduces such around her! What counties are the most proser Senatar, representing, like himself, a sove- them! Compare, for this end, the river with reign State, "as a maniac," and will not argue the interior counties, as our intelligent correswith him. Mr. Foote Invites the same Senator, saceringly, to Mississippi, telling him that he pondent Cate has done, and like him, too, if you tion! Could madness go further? Is there another legislative body in the world, in which anch a spectacle would be tolerated? And bear hope of making it, which ever yet started iuto robber, a maniac, threatened with assassination if he would but go South, tsimply because, as an independent Senator, regardful of the peace scatter property like chaff, and shed blood like and fair fame of the Metropolis of the Repab- water, if thereby a netion's liberty mey be wonlic, he felt it his duty to introduce a bill, copied And it is the greatest curse of slavery, its deepfrom the statute of the State of Marviand, to aid and stimulate the civil power of the city to anp-We thank God, that the authorities and the good citizens of this place succeeded in putting down the mob, without the benefit of this measure; but uo thanks to Mr. Calhoun or his particular friends. Had the spirit Press in Washington would have been prostrated. We do not charge them with intending or desiring such a catastrophe, but it requires a people when that should be enkindled and engreat deal of charity to suppose that they could flamed. It weakens and degrades labor, and thus have been blind to the tendency of their

## Look Ahrad.

There are moments in the history of a State | destiny. when her cittzens are called upon to make great changes. If these be rightly seized, and rightly improved, her advance is onward; if the reverse, her progress is sure to retrograde.

that these changes cannot be made, would be to to the foremost in our land, or in any land .assert an untrath. Here, and now, Kentneky Look ahead, then, statesmen! Look ahead, pais called upon by every consideration of hu- triots! And say whether you will labor to fill manity, and of interest, to rid herself of the bi- them with new life, to open for them all the avting curse of earth-slavery. The honr is for enues of honor and progress, through universal her, then, in which she should put forth her freedom, or leave them cowed, oppressed, thralmightiest endeavor for the largest good, and, if led in mind and estate, by the crushing, desola- of the leaders who had interrupted the business she fail to do so, the hoar will be when she will ting influences of slavery? stagger under the load of accumulated ills because of this, her fatal remissuess.

Does any ask how she shall do it? By her dividual to action, rouse the community to the right ground, great efforts, and not an evil exists, be it ever so overthrow as if they were rotten from top to we will henceforth be n colony of France".-

bless the future with untold goodness and joy, seems to us preposte rous. by making freedom universal. If, then, she continnes slavery, it is because she deliberately wills to hug a carne to her bosom, and let it suck there with cancerons breath, consaming, by degrees, her very life-blood. Look, then, at a few from becoming a colony of any European povi- are resolved to carry their despotism.

of the results which must follow such a course, et, which in no event could be permitted by the existence among us dishonors labor, and makes the white man ahrink from it.

This is plain to every eyo hat half open in city, or country. What the slave does, the white hates to do. What is considered alave'a work, the white will not perform if he can belp it. Take one example. We obtain water in Lonisville for use, from public pumpa in our streets. Where the whites, es a general thing, who can be found supplying their own household? Where the laboring men who will coninvolves the hire of negroes; increase of expense when they are not able to bear it, heavy burdens upon parse, heavy trials of patience, and the creation of a class of difficulties which sion? It la the laboring man's right to have the freest opportunity to wia his way on and up, and it is the duty of every good citizen to help give him that opportunity. But can he possess, or we confer, this privilege while the institution of alavery exists among us? Never!

2. The effect of slavery is to imporerish those tolerably well off, and keep down those who have nothing with which to start in life.

of considering them, take a thousand people in diars of Guatemala revolted, or when Carrera, the county, or the city, where you may happen their leader, established their power in Guate-

ry. That's the true test. Apply it. Apply il ence now in the nase of Yucatan.

family looking to, and llying upon, the pra- folly. But what does this objection involve? ceeds of siave labor, will, in the third genera- What does its constant repetition amount to? tion, be helplessly poor. Suppose it starts with Why, that we, the people of the United States, realised. We cannot know it by description; an handred slaves. While cotton, or rice, or ure afraid, lest Europeans may come too near tobacco is high in price, and the land which us Let them came. Are we not strong enough The other day we stated that the Emperor of produces one or all of them is strong, the family to protect ourselves? Is there any danger of our Russia forbad the papers in Poland from noti can be indolent, expensive, careless, reckless if losing our nationality from this or any other cing the Revolution in France. Since then, you please. True, rain overtakes them at last; cause? None whatever. Who is causing the according to the French Journal in New York, for slave labor is too costly to permit such ex- great commotion in Europe? Whose example be he told them what to say. The Warsaw cees; still, for two generations, they go un is rocking to and fro the nations of Europe, as proudly indifferent to the present or the future with united acclaim, they shout for liberty? But take the family having five or ten negroes Ours! Ours, and ours alone! Yet we start and "At Paris there was a riot which was prompt- as a patrimony. They cannot afford to be either tremble when an intimation is thrown out that ly put down. His Majesty Louis Phillippe, is judolent or expensive. Yet pride, the spirit of an Entopean Phwer may take possession of seriously indisposed, and by the advice of his caste, above all the degradation of labor, forbids lands near to our own. Let them do it. If we them from delving in ditches, or doing any kind are true to ourselven, they could never hurt a heir to take the sea-bath at Brighton. On the King's of drudgery. No slave's work for them! No of our heads, while surely and certainly we departure there was a alight commetion, which dirty slave's toll for father or son! No common should indoctrinate them with the great idea of was repressed, and which resulted in the retreat drudgery for mother or daughter? The result our Republic. We have nothing to fear. Why, is, that in a majority of coses, families thus situ- ihen, assume to be the projector, in part or ated, become bankrupt ore the Father dies! That How despotism, with its shame, fears the is, they are left miserably pour in a single life. The truth is, small slaveholders and poor white laborers having no alaves, suffer most aharply

may be said, "they should do better-they ought to avoid this indolence, this excess;" and so they ought; but who among us could do better? The violence of Mr. Calhonn, Mr. Foote, Who under like circumstances, would be better &c., has created quite a sensation in the North. or braver? We should full under the same in-The papers of both sides denounce it helly. delence. We should feel the same dislike for "What" may they, "cannot a law be proposed service labor. We should long for slaves, that without a Seuator being defied and denonuced. we might enjoy our case, while we compelled the America, and now we have seven day's later Is it treason to propose in Washington what them to work for us. And thus our energy, by the Britannia to report. the Legislature of Maryland has passed into sol- our habits of industry, all that goes to make a posed by Mr. Hale, was in spirit, identical with impoverished sell off, and go away; the clear ened, and a brighter day dawn apon France.

ments, no nniversal education, no progress.

This follows from what we have said. But it may be made clearer still to the common vision by reference to a few facts. What cities in the State flourish most? Those freest from slavery Mr. Haie for commencing it, when he had not more than any one or all the rest. She has less than eight hundred slaves in four counties topics. Mr. Calhona fiercely denounces a broth- perous? Those with the fewest negroes in would be strung up on the highest tree, and he would grasp the full evil of slavery, contrast himself, if accessary, would assist in the execu- both with any of the counties of Ohio. But after all, it is not wealth, it is not money, nor the in mind the provocation: -- anathematized, vili- being a great movement, or swept it on triusfied, called a fanatic, an incendiary, a highway plantly. A tattered and painted emblem, flapping idly in the wind, will rouse a nation, and bid it est, blackest woe, that insensibly, in defiance of the noble generosity and warm hospitality of planters, of their bravery and high bearing, it cramps and cripples the energy, of the common mind, of the masses, which thus acts for the cornof their speeches been responded to, violence mon good. It broods over it like a palsy. It is would have triumphed, and the Liberty of the a thrail npon ludustry-all noble emulation. It subdues, extinguishes the creative power of the leaves men without a motive, or the meaus of growth. It blinds them to the nobleness of their

What then should Kentucky do? Lift off the lucubus. Let our people breatise free. For once give them an hour to recover-to emerge from the thick evils of slavery, and they will be To say that these moments do not occur, or in energy, power, greatness, real growth, equal

Mr. Polk has transmitted a message to Conresolute will, we answer. Look at the workman | gress relating to Yucatan. Mr. Calhoun assailhasy is electing a building, or preparing to lift ed it in the Senate, and we agree with him gen-popular opinion? The Col. and all of his ilk, up heavy material; he seeks first a purchase; erally in his views. That is, we think il absurd not only assert the "finality" principles, and to that secured, and he goes on as cheerily as his folly in our government to set up as protector of every demand for the extension of popular wers a summer hour's task. Now in morals, in this whole continent—to undertake to say, who rights, no matter how or by whom made, say politics, the power of mind, the moral power of shall or shall not rule over particular parts of it. "No! No! not an Inch will we yield! Not a public opinion, is that purchase. Rouse the in- Do for humanity what is required-hut do it on particle of power give up!" but they ranke it

great, not as institution, be it over so much in- Phillippe's family married a daughter of the ru- abuse, or upon such privilege. Exclaims a powterlocked with our interests, habits, feelings, ler thereof. Suppose the people should say, in orful writer: prejudices, which we cannot undermino, and consequence of this, or as a matter of choice, must we go to war with France on that account, Mark a few of the results which will follow, and declare that she shall have no foothold on men in the country will be liable to be torn from if Kentucky refuse to free herself from alavery. this continent? Suppose, again, that these very their families, and doported to Norfolk Island; For as regards her power, none can doubt. She Yucatanese should appeal to England for succor, is able to do without, and to get rid of servitude. and offer to put themselves under her protection, She would enrich herself ten-fold-she would to save their existence-shall we declare war | ter to live in Russia, nader an honestly avowed bless her people in every way, bless them now, against England on that account? The idea despotism, than to dwell in England under a

Mr. Polk submits it to the wisdom of Cou- ment."

"To adopt such measures as, ill their judg ment, may be expedient to prevent Yucatau the British Ministry mean to do how for they 1. Be our slaves few or many, the fact of their United States; and at the same time to rescue the white race from extermination or expulsion

sense. How can we, or any nation, infuse into appearance on the 29th of April. The Editor make it part of our own land. For temporamake it part of our own laid. For temporally visitor, is, Emanutration—a themo which ry aid would only produce temporary relief. The is now absorbing both the North and South." moment our strength should be removed, that | Welcome, brother, most welcome! There are moment Yucatan would fall under its own feed none desiring the removal of slavery, who will bleness. Is there any other doctrine, in a case not hail the Crisis with pleasure; from all who mutileted. Two measures were dengerously injuof this kind, but this, that a people must abansent that members of their family shall go to these pumps, and obtain water? All this la tain it? If there be, and we act upon it, then it follows that we must take and keep possession

of Yucatan.

But again. The Indian population of Yucatan—so recognized tan, is part of the people of Yucatan—so recognized tan, is part of the people of Yucatan—so recognized tan, is part of the people of Yucatan—so recognized the people of Yucat ends, at last, la driving our laboring men away. of quarrel with the whites we know nothing Where la there more water power? In what about. It may, or may not be well founded. Judging from the past, however, we should eay and variety of mineral resources? Nature has that the Indians had not struck so vindictive a scattered, with liberal hand, and most profusely, blow-had not ravaged the country so hercely, too, every means of wealth, of power, of ausand with such a bloody purpose as they have taining a dense and thriving population, and manifested, without cause. Suppose this to be | nothing but slavery has prevented these means so, what right have we to interfere in a strictly from being used long ago. domestic quarrel? But further. Guatemala, a neighboring nation, is under the rule of Carrera, Now do not begin, reader, to count no excep-tions—to say, "hero is Mr. A. or Mr. B, who

Indian race. Suppose that he, and his people, of the mobilest citizens of the annuy South, have have increased the stock he started with, or are stirring up their kindred to establish their inhave increased the stock he started with, or made a fortune without having a doilar except what he made." This is ac. You find these take sides? Nobody so thought—not a soul here exceptions: they are real heroes. But Instead of cliewhere—suggested it even—when the Inexceptions; they are real heroes. But instead or elsewhere—suggested it even—when the In-

to live, and see how the many fare amid alavie mala. And there can be no reason for interfer- tucky, Virginia, and Maryalud, targe body of No. IV .- Fuets und Reflections for the com slaveholders who are preparing touch vigorousany where, to any class, and you will find our But "some European Power will seize it." ly for Emancipation. And their pettion should position proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. Bah! Have not the Kings and Potentaics of be understood, and full justice due to them. thenticated data, that Kentucky is far behind Let us see if we cannot make it clear even to Europe mough to do totake cate of themselves! Many persons, without fully conprehending her usighbor, Ohio, in paint of manufactures; Are not their hands full? Mr. Calhoun very their character, or anotives, say of rather, ask, one of the principal sources of national wealth Senator Underwood calculates that a white properly says, that such a fear is the extreme of

whole, of the other nations of this continent? Mr. Colhonn's idea that this Yucatan war is a war between races is manifestly erroneous. The civilized Indian falls before the blow of the wild murderers, as quickly as the Spanianl. They make no distinctions whatever. Hut the whole matter is before Congress, and doubtless it will act, in the case, upon certain information, and

The Latest. We give full accounts of Enrapean news by

The first thing of moment is, that we have emp act? Mast liberty of speech be denied-or mau, or make a community, would be relaxed. fresh troubles in France. Lenku Rozzin has its denial threatened, because a Northern Sena- and faise pride usurp the place of frugality, attempted the overthrow of the provisional Govtor differs with Southern Senators? If it comes false notions of honor overleap true notions of ernment. What the result will be, we cannot to this, it is high time the country should know duty, a mean servility overthrow an honest in- any, but we hope and believe he will fall. If so, pursuits in life, to work on theread for an init." The Era, after showing that the law pro- dependence! And what follows? Why, the the Provisional Government will be strengthsighted, seeing the certain result, emigrate at The second fact is a threatened revolution in "Now, look ever the debate, and see the fero- once; and thus the history of an old slave State I reland. We believe it will only be a threatcious invective and abuse which Mr. Calhoun shows, invariably, exhausted wealth, a decreas- eued one. Outbreak there may be; but no revand his friends chose to induige in towards the ing population, no great or auccessful improve- olution. The worst feature in the Euglish news, is the extreme measures resorted to. il. The State will decay more and more, if proposed by Lord John Russel to protect the crown. "They can have no other effect," says a high anthority "than converting every high min ded Englishman Into a later of our institutions. The power of remonstrance is to be silenced; we are to be ruled by a rod of Iron, and transported if we murmur. The doctrine of constructive treason is to be revived. Parliement. by enormous majorities, hounds on the law-officers of the Crown, in this vile crusade against liberty. Terror dominates in the legislature for the new statute is the child of the most craven fears. Government must be coascinus or Its own misdeeds when it seeks shelter and lm

> tude of St. Petersburgh." The people of England are loyal. They sup port the Queen heartily, enthusiastically-but they will not support, unless we misteke them a Ministry, or a Parliament, which looks and labors for one end-the upholding of the privileges of the aristocracy. Why, under the statnte proposed by Lord John, and certain to be passed, the trunet loyallst may be imprisoned for words housetly spoken against a heartless oligarchy! Can freemen brook this? Will they? We think not; but we think, at the same time, that this tyranuical legislation will have the effect to quadrapls the strength of the true reformers of England, and thus to uproot the source whence springs such monstrous despotism, by

punity in laws which are only fit for the lati-

We have uo idea of the fears of the aristocracy of Englaud, on the one hand, or their despotic disposition on the other. An example will best illustrate buth. Mr. Hume wished to know whether the statute would apply to members of own nature, its capability, greatness, strength, Parliament? To this Col. Sibthorp replied:-He tendered his best thanks to the Government, for the firmness displayed on the part of the Government on the previous day (cheers), and also for the lutroduction of this bill. He only regretted that it was not ten times stronger.

When he heard the Hon, member for Moutrose ask whether it was to apply to the members of the legislative assembly, he would tell the ilon. gentleman that if be were guilty of anything contained in this bill, he would rise in his place and recommend that the Hon, gentlemen should be committed to the Tower for the remainder of Constituent Assembly of 1789. That assembly bis life (great loughter), and he had no hesitation in saying he should have rejoiced if some of the metropolis on the previous day, and had attempted to disturb the peace of the country, had been dragged and ducked in the Thumes and then-he would not say dried-but sent

home with their wet clothes. (Laughter.) What a spirit! What a reckless definice of treason, sedition, to apeak or not against abuse, Here is Brazil. Not long ago one of Louis or privilege, or the aristocracy who live by such

"We warn our readers of the fearful results of this moustrous legislation. Tha Bill, once on the statute book, will almost require a revolation to be repealed. While it lasts, the best even men who would defend the Quan's prerogative with their lives, but who sporn the rule of a rapacions and tyranulcal oligarchy. Betnominally free constitution, where the outba of two men may condemn a patriot to banish-

But fall news will reach us in a doy or so Let us wait, then, until we know exactly what

Emmetpation Paper in Virginia. The CRISIS, edited by ANSON BERKSHIRE, and published at Moundsville, Virginia, made its

<sup>64</sup>One object, and we may say the main object we have in presenting the public with this week-

The Editor continues:

In my last number i showed from well au-

those among them whom we kniw argue thus: Number of commercial houses in the change is a most desirable and or master and man; but it will be a great clause for both; and that it may be made winely, an with benefit to both, we must see that allthirm are ready; that all parties are prepared." But apart from Number of commission houses in theories of any side, what higher guiranty could those slaveholders give, or we ask, of their slucerity-of their earnestness in chalf of emancipation—than the aimple fect that they lead in the good cause—are ready with pen, tongne Total capital invested in foreign and purse to help it forward? Above all, let us do full justice to this class. Let it heve, end lieer, too, our emphatic, eernest slieer. The Editor, after saying that the very necessities of the State, and the sprit of the world calls for Emancipation, adds:

"Then let us take courage and move on in u the current of public opinon-only let the friends of Liberty march on fith an nudivided front; and soon—very soon—we shell have something done that will tellor Liberty. We wish Kindred Spirit abroad, to keep

hands off; just let Virginia stend to her misgivings, in her own way and ime-eny change, either for weal or wo, in our institutions, must be attended to, by Virginia ati Virginia alone. So, we protest against intemeddling in any way with the slaues. And I'we do want one thing more than another, it is Republican form of Government; and on this polat we will appeni to the people of Virginia, indenquire—Does life estate lu county office, constitute a republican form? To disfranchise thousands of Vir- Number of men employed in lumber gluia's noblest sons-does the seem like repubicanism? Will Representation on the Black Basis, while the slaves are parce in the West and dense in the East? Can hings thus situa- Difference in favor of Ohlo, ted, constitute a republican forn of government? Will calling out the people from their various Number of men employed in inter definite number of days, at any season in the Number of same in Kentucky, rear-will this comport with arepublicau form? is any person prepared to say that to tax a Difference in favor of Ohlo, mun'a head: when he la not alle to purchase a slove worth fifty dollars-can any one think, Butchers, packers, &c .- Number of that this looks like a republical form of government? No, certainly not! That the Elements of Reformation are being listituted into our Public Councils, both State on National, must Difference in favor of Ohio,

be apparent to any discerningeye The Crisis is published at Tvo Dollers a year n advance. Earnestly would we beseech our friends in West Virginia to bilp it on. There is no lustrument in the good cuse so powerful as a well conducted newspapes and therefore we say sustain it. We suppose tiere will be ano- Number of persons employed in comther Emancipation Journal started lu central Virginia ere long, and when hat is done, West Virginia will move strongly and effectively.

Judge Wniker's and Wittum Greene's

and will give them at an early day.

Judge Walker's address was delivered before sis and fercible in its illustrations.

irculation. They causet fail to do good wherever or by whomsoever read.

French National Convention. The European correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the occupation of the several Number of commission houses, and candidates. The Parisian central electoral committee have selected 566 candidates, out of 900, and recommended them to the electors.

1	The list consists of:							
i	and the first the second second	11	0		77		0	ı.
	Mayors, magistrates, millitary officers							
ı	and Government employees	100				0.0		0
	Advocates	64						
	Men of letters and professors	53						
	Physicians							
	Government commissaries							
ı	Journalists	34			0 4	0		
	Workmen and artisans	33	١.	a				
	Ex-deputies	20	٠.					
	Civil engineers	11			4 0			
1	Merchants, traders, and undecribed	143	1.		9 0	0		
, :			-					-

This composition is very different from the Difference in favor of Hamilton co.,

umbered	1,1	2	(8)	9	8	I	)(	đ	(	3	0	ŧ	1	į	ıŧ	•	34	1	1	u	ſ	:		
Clergym	en													¢a.									26	per cent.
Lawyers																								91
Tiers Ell	nts								a											0	0		13	**
Nobility.			0		0 1			٠									0		g .	0			18	• •
Farmers	. 4	ce					0											0		0			6	9.6
lientlem																								
Magistra	tes				,											,	0	0					5	0.0

Of the assembly of 1779, about 300 were clergymen. Of the assemily of 1848, only one candidate is a clergyman, and he is a protestant minister. There are three candulates from the Bonaparte family.

## Sta H. Hand Califolista.

The collision which occurred on the Utlea Difference in favor of Hamilton co. and Schenectady Rail-fond, a few days since, between two trains going at full speed, was e fearfel occurrence. The results are thus des-

The mail passenger train from the West came in collision at at an angle in the road, with an up train leden with railmed fron-both going at fuil speed. On reaching there a acene was presented which I cannot adequately describe. The two engines were lying near each other, partly on the track, a mees of ruins. The tenders were demolished. The engine on the up train had completely reversed lis position. Such was the momentum and weight of the iron that it was thrown up on end and fell backward on its

The first buggage car of the down train was in like manner raised on end, and fell at right angles with the track on the south side, breaking in pieces. The first passenger car was thrown two-thirds of its length into the second buggage ear, is the back end of which was the post office, making a complete wreck of both, and seattering the letters, e.c. in all directions, which were afterward tarefully gathered up by the mall agent and the Horkimer postmaster .-All the passenger cars were more or less lujured; three of which were new cars belonging to the Albany and Schenectaly Co., and just put on the road. Fragments of wood and irou, and the baggage, were thrown in all directions. None of the passengers who ivere in the cars were ininred except very alightly. Two men were killed outright. A yenug man named Smith, of Herkimer, who was in the englue, and a man named Welsh, of Fort Plain, who was, I believe,

Mr. Wm. Bennett, of Albeny, 32 Hamilton street, had his thigh bruken and shoulder dislocated, and a Mr. Howard, of Jefferson county, action in Western Virginia. Doubtless, it is who was stunding on the hind platform of the by the side of her younger sister. And the only nized by law, as we understand it. Their cause of quarrel with the whites we know nothing about. It may, or may not be well founded.

Judging from the past, however, we should ear and variety of mineral resources? Nature has train, who was also in the baggage car, was considerably bruised and scalded. Mr. Beach, Canal Commissioner, who was standing on the platform of a back car, and the conductor, jamped from the cars before the collision, and escaped lujury. The mall agent also jumped from the window of the car, and thus saved bla life. Whole Commonwealth of Kentucky. A little Innderstand that about 250 tons of our Western Hardly an Instant's lutimation of danger was "We do not feel at all schamed to embark in this general crusade against the system of American alavery; as it is a notorious fact, that many of the noticest citizens of the aumny South, have

Capt. WILLIAM CHAMBERS died at St. Louis Moncay, May let. He was aged 91 years. grounded system of emancipation, and will labor the large estate in St. Louis and Kenefficiently for its attainment. tucky. His remains were brought to this city This is true, There are, at this time, in Ken-

"why do they not set free their places at once?" and prosperity. I now present the render with if this be so, and because they o not do it, re- a few facts which will enable him to form a pretject their aid, or doubt their rord. This is ty correct idea of the comparative commerce of promises its fulfilment to the hopes and hearts promises its fulfilment to the hopes and hearts.

foreign trade in Ohio, - . Number of same in Kentucky, Ohio. Number of same in Keniucky. Difference in favor of Ohio, commercial, and in commis houses lu Ohlo, Total of same in Kentucky, -Difference in fevor of Ohlo, Number of retail groceries and stores Number of same in Kentucky, Difference in favor of Ohio, Total capital invested in retail grocerles and stores in Ohlo, -Total of same in Kentucky, -Difference in favor of Ohio, -Total capital invested in Lumberyerds lu Ohlo. -Total of same in Kentucky. . 105,925 Difference la favor of Ohio, yards in Ohlo. -Number of same in Kentucky, nal transportation in Ohio, -

msn employed in Obio, Number of same in Kentucky, Total capital invested in the two last

named branches of business in Total of same in Kentucky, Difference lat favor of Ohlo, merce in ()hio, -Number of same in Keniucky.

Difference in favor of Ohlo, These are the results of a comparison of the Wo have received both these addresses, and aggregate commerce of the two States. Cinwith we had room to make bug extracts from cinnati, the principal commercial city of Ohic, them. They are worthy every man's perusal- is situated in Hamilton county, and Louisville, them. They are worthy every man's perusalise situated in Hamilton county, and Louisville, to high places. As the vulgar are taunted with the only commercial city of any importance in the baseness of a desire to imitate the French man who would stand upon the Constitution. the people of Cincinuati. And we cannot do ties which will enable him to form some idea of otherwise than cheracterized as worthy the oc- the comparative commerce of these two ence casion! It is able, eloquest, strong in its rival commercial cities. It should be borne in thoughts, judicious in its reflections. Mr. mind, however, that these statistics were taken many laborers' mouths the Earl of Elleubo-Grieue's was delivered before the bar of Ciucinnati, and is masterly and profound—full of geniel feeling and elevated news, clear in enely- commerce of the former place has greatly in- his peusion; otherwise, he could not have talked We trust these addresses may have a wide latter. There is no doubt, but that the comparison, could it be brought down to the present time, would be still more unfavorable to Louisville. Since 1840 the population of Cincinnati

Lonisville is supposed to be about 43,000. of commercial houses in foreign tiade, in Hamilton County, -Number of same in Jefferson county, Difference in favor of Hamilton co. Total capital invested in commission houses, and in foreign commercial houses in Hamilton county, - \$5,200,000 Total of same in Jefferson county, 191,800

Difference in favor of Hamilton co., \$5,008,200 Number of retail groceries and stores in Hamilton county,
Number of same in Jefferson county, Total capital invested in retail groceries and stores in Hamilton co., \$12,961,590 Saxon, telling the House and the country, that Total of same in Jefferson county, 2,182,980 her Majesty—her maternal heart touched by Difference in favor of Hamilton co., 10,778,610 the sufferings of her people—foregoes say some £10,000 per annum; her offering towards the

52,000

Total capital invested in lumber yards in Hamilton county, Total of same in Jefferson county, Difference in favor of Hamilton co., \$109,800 Number of men employed in lumber

yerds in Hamilton county, Number of same in Jefferson county, Number of men employed in inlernai transportation in Hamilton co.,

Number of same in Jefferson co., Difference in favor of Hamilton co., Butchers, packers, &c .- Number of

men employed in Hamilton county, Number of same in Jefferson county, Difference in favor of Hamilton co.,

Total capital invested in the Iwo last named branches of business in I Hamilton county, l'otal of same in Jefferson county, 74,600 I

Difference in favor of Hamilton co, \$4,033,530 Total number of men employed in commercial business in Hamilton County,
Total of same in Jefferson county, Difference in favor of Hamilton co.

clude our comparisons: Total capital invested in retail gro-

ceries and stores in Hamilton county, Ohio, - -. - \$12,961,591 Total of same in all the retail grogroceries and stores of Kentucky, \$9,411,826 Difference in favor of Hamilton co. \$3,549,765

in these calculations, and there is at least some and as this is the first General Conference held stitutional rights, privileges, and powers. approximation to truth in them, the commerce since the division has taken place, this session of Kentucky is at a very low cbb. As a com- will doubtless be one of much interest. iercial State, she cuts a very poor figure indeed way we can necount for the fact, that she looks upon herself with so much self-complacency, in our people, at this hour, believe the commerce of Kentucky to be nearly, if not quite, equal to the average price paid in the last five years, has that of Ohio. Whereas, there is no question before. but that the commerce of the one county of It is a very important measure for Kentacky figuring with the materials which we have furnished in this article, will establish this position beyond a reasonable doubt. But I fancy I bear price of the last five years will be found to be some one replying to all this talk, "we are ag. about \$238 a ton, which is a fair price. Our riculturists, we do not profess, or aspire to be a manufacturing or a commercial people." Very years at say \$235 to \$238 n ton. well, sir, "Cato" will speak to you in his next.

The Bank of Erle, Pennsylvania, has falled amount of \$150,000 was destroyed.

CATO.

France and Freedom. One of the resolutions offered at the French ympathy meeting, Philadelphia, by Dr. Eider, and unaulmously passed, is the following: "Resolved, That the proclamation of Linea. fight. TY-EQUALITY-l'RATERNITY-realized by the sb lition of slavery, by the universality of suffrage, and the earnestly endeavored organiza-

tion of Industry, reveals the sentiments of one of the whole family of muu.

Italian Euthusiaum. Tribune, referring to the effect of the news of

50 received in Rome. Men were seen daucing, women weeping with joy along the atreets.— The youth rushed to enrol-themselves in regiments to go to the frontier. In the Colosseum their names were received. Father Gavazzi, a truly pairiotic monk, gave them the cross to \$5,928,200 carry on auew, a better, because defensive cru-620,700 sade. Sterbiul, long exiled, addressed them; he \$5,307,500 said, "Romans, do you wish to go; do you wish to go with all your hearts? If so, you may, end those who do not wish to go themselves may give money. To those who will go, the government gives bread and fifteen baiocchi a day. 1,685 The people cried "We too wish to go, but we do not wish so much; the Government is very poor; we can live on a paul n day." The princes answerd by giving, one sixty thousand, others twenty, fifteen, ten thousand dollars. The people answered by giving at the benches which are opened in the plazzas literally everything; street-pedlars gave the gains of each day; womeu gave every ornament-from the splendid necklace and brecelet, down to the poorest coral; servant girls gave five pauls, two panls, even half a paul, if they had no more, a man eil lu rags gave two panls; "it is," said he, "all I heve." "Then," sald Torlouie, "take from me this dollar;" the man of rags thanked him warmly and handed that also to the bench, which refused to receive it. "No! that must stay with you," shouted all present. These are the people whom the traveler accuses of being nnable to rise above selfish considerations. Nation, rich and giorions by nature as ever, capa-ble, like all nations, all meu, of being degraded by slavery, capable as are few nations, few men, of kindling into pure flame at the touch of a ray al Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic from the Sun of Truth, of Life.

The Privileged.

There is no power which can long resist pubic opinion. Not even royalty dare make the attempt! We must look, therefore, for mighty changes in Eugland-changes to be wrought, as we believe, not by blood, but by moral power, of elevation to the Executive office, the constitu not through the sword, but by logic.

It is a hard thing for the aristocracy to give up penzion, place, power, title-but they will in this I conceive to be all that is necessary in have to do it. There is no escape. Not a press way of pledges.

The election of another candidate would occa-In England-not a leading mind there, that does sion no mortification to me, but to such a result, not say, it has to be, and it is for the privileged as the will of the people, I should willingly and calmly submit. As I have no ambition to serve that in the desire to serve the country. peace, or in wild commotion. 9,201

Here is a keen article from Douglass Jerrold n the aubject:

We must believe that the late motion-though withdrawn-of Lord Ellenaorought, touching public salaries and emoluments, is only prefa- Va. tory to a great work of self-sacrifice on the port of many of the salaried and pensioned aristocracy. A sense of shame hea, somehow, risen revulution, the higher orders of Englishmen are, probably, resolved to follow the nobler examwould be a startling sum to show with how creased since that time, so, also, has that of the so touchingly upon the present dire necessity for new economy. Thus, we may every day expect a public notice of the amount of his lordship's offering to the wants of the country. Present exigence offers to the English aristocracy an easy and honorable mode of self-exhas increased to about 100,000 while that of altation. Men enjoying public money-whether in the way of salary or pension-have now an opportunity of purchashing public respect. Let them not disdain the valgar commoditythey may rest assured that many of them would be the better for It-that moreover there is a growing danger in a growing contempt

What an answer would it be to the impatience 191,800 How, for iustance, would the riotous mob be permanent, free, end equal form of Government rebuked into respect—were they told that royalty Itself, touched by the generous emotion,
had shaken some of its superflux into the great

The Whites of Wisconsin have organized—ap-

common store! Is the picture too glowing for tha light of common day—is it too like the scene of an Arab nominated a candidate for tiov., &c. story-teller-to imagine Lord Russkill npon his legs-the House hushed in suspense-the heart of the Commons beating high for promised tldings? And then his lordship lu simple, honest magino the uncontrolable emotion of the equal rights!" Commons at the tidings-all the Parliament oursting into 'God nave the Queen,' and the 16 chorna!

These subscriptions would, of course, be followed by that of Queen ADELAIDE. A royal widow, without incumbrances, the fashion once set, she must only be too happy to subscribe her mite of £50,000 a year; being no more than 000 half her present income.

Royal princessoa and royal dukes would throb with patriotism, untying their purse-strings; and in a short time the masses would bear their dally misery with new content, soothed and strengthened in ther wretchedness by the selfsacrifice of patriots in high places. At all events, the drawn motion of Lord ELLENBOexample of glving, or wherefore this onelaught npou clerks of one and two hundred a year by

Saturday Evening News, Mesers. Brown & Campbell have started a now paper under this title in Cincinnati, and district in the Whig National Convectice, at we are glad to hear, that it is making its way Philadelphia, on the 6th of Jane next, it is do-688 handsomely to public favor. It is well edited. The selectiana are admirable, and their comments upon events and things, piquent and for- candidate for President or Vice President of the I would here call particular attention to the cibie. As a family paper we can cordially com- United States, who is not a known and assured following statement, with which we will con- mend it. Indeed, we feel confident, from the Opponent to the further extension of Slavery in the United States. known taste and ability of the Editors, that they will make it avery way worthy of an extended patronage.

> Mothodist Conference: The General Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, consisting of delegates from 12 annual conferences, mut on Tuesday at Pittsburgh. As it assembles only onco in four years,

Blemp. Some important information in regard to hemp will be found in the following brief letter of the Hon. Garnett Dancas: To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Washington, May 6, 1848. GENTLEMEN:-The joint resolutions authorzing contracts for water-rotted hemp, for the navy for five years, at a price not exceeding

hemp ware purchased for the navy. The wants create water-power sufficient for one hundred or will be about 950 to 1,000 tons. I may be mistaken, but I believe the average

Yours truly, GARNETT DUNCAN. At a late fire, Troy, N. Y., property to the

Political Movements This month the Democrats make their nomi nation for President; uext the Whige. Meag-

time all are hasy, making ready for the great We have two letters from General Taylar. The most important is, that addressed to the Editors of the Richmond Republican. They

It has been stated in some of the papers, in a most positive manner, that you have said if Henry Clay be the nominee of the Whig Netional Con vention you will not suffer your name to be used

s a candidate.

It has been also stated lately that, in recent conthe French Revolution, of the action of North ltaly, &c., upon Rome, says:

Whith indescribable rapture these news were choose your Cabinet from both parties. We respectfully solicit an answer to the follow

Will you refuse the nomination of a Whig National Couvention? 2. Do you design to withdraw if Henry City or man shall be the candidate? 3. Have you stated that you are in favor of the

tariff of 1816, the sub-treasury, that you originated the war, and should select your cabinet from both

The following is Gen. Taylor's reply:

BATON ROUGE, (La.) April 20, 1848. DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, which alfudes to certain statements that have recently been made in some of the papers at the North, and which submits several siquiries for my considera

tion, has been received. To your inquiries I have respectfully to reply FIRST. That, it nominesed by the Whig National Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am left free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence of all par-ties in which the people and my own senses of duty have placed me; otherwise, I shall refuse the

omination of any convention or party.

Secondary, I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention: and in this connexion, I here pure mission to remark that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints, to the effect "that should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention" I had stated "that I would not suffer my name to be used," are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of thine. it has no been my intention, at any moment, to change no position, or to withdraw my-name from the can-

Thirdly. I have never stated to any one that I was in favor of the tariff of 1846, of the sub-treasuty, or that I originated the war with Merico; nor finally, that I should, if elected, select my cubine from both parties. No such admissions or state ments were made by me at any time or to any person. Permit me, however, to sid, that, should anch high distinction be conferred upon me as that tion, in a strict and honest interpretation, and in the spirit and mode in which it was noted upon by our earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide.

but in the desire to serve the country, it would ring to me no disappoint With sentiments of high respect and regard, I

remain your most obedient very sut O. P. BALDWIN, Esq., or Ro. H. GALLAHER, Esq.

The Maryland Taylor Convention declared, that the old issues were obsolete—that a new and never betray his trust. It deciared, also, ple aet them by some of the higher officials of that the Wilmot Proviso is the offspring of the France. Lord Elleuborough is a State pension- new order of events-that neither party can er. Allowing 12s, n week to the laborer, it escape it-and that, therefore, the issue must be met by new arrangements. It affirmed, too, that neither the Whigs nor Democrats can elect an

The Whige of the Legislature of Massachusetts have declored for Daniel Webster-a man,

"Who belongs not to the North only, but to the whole country; whose name and fame are guarantees of his fidelity to the great principles which we profess; under whom the interests of ail will be securely and equally protected, who will maintain the Constitution as it is, the Union as it is; but who will not suffer us to overbalance by annexation of foreign ierritary, nor by the further extension of the institut slavery, which is equally repugnent to the feelings and incompatible with the political rights of the free States; a man under whose guidance of the hungry masses, if they could be told we may feel ourselves safe, and the institutions that all eaters at the public banquet had fore- of the country secure; and who shall revive gone a part of the public feast is sympathy with our hopes of maintaining while we live, and the wants of the suffering working-day world. of leaving to our descendents when we die, a

> The Whigs of Wisconsin have organized -- appointed delegates to the National Convention-

The Democratic State Convention of Missouri, met March the 17th, sustained Mr. Poik's views in regard to Internal Improvement, and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved. That Missouri views with great sympathy and intense interest the efforts of the People of France to throw off the yoke of tyrommon relief of the country! And further, anny and despotish, and rear upon the crumbthat Prince Albert offers his £10,000 to his jing ruins of monarchy a free and republican dopted land-his fellow-subjects? Can we hope Government; and we bid them, as we do si for thia? Allowing it, we cannot hope even to the world. God speed in the cause of liberty and

Iffinois, lu her Democratic primary assemblies is resolving in behalf of free soil and free labor Speaker himself, after smiling at his own, is resolving in behalf of free soil and free labor vain endeavors to keep order, joining in the Wo give as a specimen of the character of the resolutions adopted, the following: "Resolved That this meeting is decidedly op

need to the introduction of slavery into lerra tory now free. "Resolved, That we are in favor of river and harbor appropriations, as laid down in the la-

monted Silas Wright's letter to the Chicago Convention. "Resolved, That we are opposed to a fax an tea and cofice.

## Whig Convention at Cincinnati.

This Convention, held on last Saturday, chose ROUGH preparea us for some subscription from S. L. L'Hommedien, as a delegate to the Nationhis own pooket. In him will at least begin the al Convention; J. B. Stevenson, alternate. Mr. S. is for Mr. Clay as his first choice. The Conthe pensioned, sinecurist here of the Gates of vention passed the following resolutions with only a few dissenting votes:

Resolved, That whilst in all other respects this Convention will repose full discretion in the delegate to be appointed to represent this clared to be an express condition of the appointment of such delegate, that he is not to cast the vote of this district to any person, as the Whig

Resolved, That in thus declaring unquelified opposition to the further lucerporation of slave territory, the perniciona schome of establishing the principle of a balance of power among the States of this Union, this Convention would far from desiring or Intending to Infringe upon any vested guaranteea of the States, but recognizes the obligation of the whole nation to protect those States of the Union, in which slavery already axiats to the full axtent of all their con-

The prospects of Peaco with Mexico are good

The Washington Union-good enthority-says the Mexican Congress will, In all probability, ratify the treaty. Mr. Clifford had been received with distinguished honors in the City of Mexico. He arrived there on the 11th of April. Mr. Sevler was expected on the 15th or 16th We trust we shall hear soon that peace oace more exists between the two Rapablics.

Manufacturing in Vincennes

The Wabash navigation company intend making during the coming season, a dam a little above Vincennes, the construction of which will more manufacturing establishments.

FROM YCCATAN. -The brig Vancouver, Capt. Sweetzer, arrived at New York, on Sunday, Irons Sisal, reports much trouble among the Indians. They had taken the town of Gero, and Merida was daily expected to be attacked. Two Spanish men-of-war were at Merida with at shumition, which was landed, but the officers objected to ren. der the inhabitants any further assistance.

Thirty volumes have been seized in the house -, situate la the Rue de l'Est .usand volumes have been also selzed in peat which M. Libri had quitted in Rue d'Enfer, and 20,00tt others in another out which he had hired in the same Thirty valuable volumes have also been street is the possession of a book binder, tu whose hands they had been placed by M. Libri, is order to clisuge the blading. Two buxes tontains books have also been found in the prision of the same person, which have been laced ander official seal. At one of the late has of the Academy of Sciences M. Libri recting of the Academy of Sciences in Hibri feeled among his colleagues assembled. One of the mambers took a sheet of paper, on Which he wrote as follows:-"We have reason which he astonished that M. Libri should have find to be assess to come and take a seat in an assess the pomerable men." The paper then cirof honorane men. I no paper then cir hibri, bearing the signature of every one That gentleman immediately rose nd made his retreat. He has alnce goue to Lon-It is but just to add, that since this statement

was made, we find in our foreign exchanges as suthoritative contradiction of its truth, and as opinion strongly expressed, of M. Libri's estire innocence.

### Bains' Electrical Telegraph.

It p said that a new illectric Telegraph has tees invented by Mr. Bains, of London, and is about to be patented in this coautry, which bids fair to supercede all those now in use. It may term nate the controversy between Professor Morse and Mr. O'Kielly, much sooner than it could be done by the courts. It is thus described by a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of

We had the pleasure of examining to-day a sew, and we think, a most wonderful electrical apparatus, invented by Mr. Balus of London. both ingenious and simple. He showed its eration to us, and from what we saw of its rformances, we feel not a doubt but it is caable of doing all he claims for it. He shows, other words, that it is capable of transmituagone thousand words per minute over teleraphic wires, which is a rapidity wholly un-What is more, he can prepare or put up long

cepatches to Liverpool, and when they arrive New York or Boston, they can be transmitud in a few minutes. The President's Message, shich may fill a page of the Journal of Coinmerce, he says, can be transmitted by this machine in less than an hour. This appears extraordinary; but it is made quite reasonable by by an inspection of the operations of the mia-We conceive that no part of the invention

afringes in the least upon Morse's Patent .-Mr Bains dispenses catirely with the magnet hence his is simply an "Electrical Telegraph," and not, as Professor Morse claims his to be, an - Electro-Magnetic Telegraph." We have not time to go into farther particu-

lars. We consider it an invention of great Intthis constry, is most deeply later might employ it to the rajury of the press, and of the best interests of the country. We anderstand Mr. Bains sold his patent in

and intends selling out his right to parties who may be disposed to treat with him; and if he does not prove the power of the machine to do all he claims, he will not receive a cent for it.

## Please Specify.

An English paper states, at a concert for the distressed moor, at Stoarbridge, at the conclasion of the song, "There's a good time comong," a laborer rose in the middle of the assembly, and exclaimed, "Mr. Russel, you could'nt fix the time, could you ""

ingthe system of mere verbiage and formality. upon it by making their's briefer.

Mrs. Julia WESSTES APPLETON, only daughser of Daalel Webster, died in Boston on Friday, April 15th. The remains of her brother, Major Epwago Wesstea, arrived from Mexico.

## Thoughts on Empreipotten-No. 24.

Another regulation of the Mounte law was that a runaway slave was not to be taken back to his master. It is thus written: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master, the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that piece where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him." Deut., xxiii., 15, 16] I am aware that it is argued that this language has reference only to the servants of the nations contiguous to Palestime to time, would make their way into tha limits of the Hobrew Commonwealth. Suppose it beconceded that the passage is thus to be re-atricted in its application. What then? It certainly follows that the genius of the Mosaic conomy was, to say the least, antagonistic to the surery which existed in the countries adjacoal to Judes. If not, why the prohibition to reference to runaway servania? But for the anageaism, there would doubtless have been some prevision for the restoration of fugitive slaves their masters. The practical operation of the prohibition evidently was gradually to abolish the system of starery recognized by the surrounding nations.

The Constitution of the United States-being the result of concession and compromise antherizes the capture of slaves who escape into the free States of the Union. But anppose this Constitution had never been formed. two Governments had been established—one by the free, and one by the slave States. Suppose, also, that the Constitution adopted by the free states, had contained the Mosaic prohibition we have been considering; what would have been the value of slave property? Then every slave, ecsping into a free State, would, upon reachof its confines, tread the soil of freedom, and eathe the air of liberty. Would not property in stares, under these circumstances, be held by a most precarious tenure? Would there not be it will be removed. a regular decrease of the sinve population of the South! How, then, does the Mosaic law justily modern slavery, when the arrangement to which we have referred, if adopted in the United States, would annually diminish the number of

Again: according to the law of Moses, all ser-Tants in the Jewish Communwealth were to be em, ecipated in the year of Jubilee. There was to be a periodical abolition of servitude. This occorred very fiftieth year. I know that some argue that the blessings of the Jubileo Eman- data: pullon were enjoyed only by Hebrew servants. To the view there is one insuperable objection. It is this: The lieb; we servant was to go free the secenth year, nnie s, by having his "ear bored with an awl," he a nowed his preference for servitude. But it is said that servanta bought of the heathen were to be "bot'dmen forever." What does the word foreser niead in the conhortion in which it stands? Evidently not to all eternity. Certainly not to the end of time. It is doubtless to be understood in a limited sense; and if so, why not limit it to the year of Jabilee. The language in Lev. xxv., 10, imper-atively requires this limitation: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughost all the land, unto and the inhabitantu 'esf." Where now is the analogy between Mosaic servitade and American slavery? Let there be a asiversal Emeaclpation of the slaver is the United States every fiftieth year, and what will become of the system of slavery? Will act slave property depreciate in value as the fiftieth year draws near? And when, upon the errival of the fiftieth year, the slavery system would be abolished, who would attempt to ra-sumitate and reconstruct it? If any should attempt it, they would quickly hear the indignant hires of lasuited humanity, and without doubt secure to themselves an immortality of Infamy

A SOTTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

French West Indies.

Among the first acts of the present Provisional Government of France, was one abolishing slaveer in the Islands and Colonies-the precise port od of its taking effect being confided to the judgnent of commissioners who were despatched ront France to the several points in question. The first effect of the receipt of this intelligence at Guadaloupe and Martinique is thus briefly

BASATERRE, March 28, 1848. The news of our revolution, which reached us the steamer, you were not aware of by your ast letter; we did not expect such great events. out only a change of ministers; we shall soon have, we suppose, the abolition of slavery with the Republic—with probable indemnity for the value of our slaves. The country is very quiet, and we do not suppose any disturbances will take place; but no transactions in businessothing going on. No money, no discount, no sales for our produce, no vessels to take it offyou may from this imagine our situation.

From the Bridgetown (Barbadoes) Globe, April 10 DISTURBANCES IN MARTINIQUE. - We have reeived accounts from Martinique to the 7th April; and we regret to learn that a revolt of the slave population was houtly expected to take place, in consequence of the postponement by the Provisonal Government of their emancipation until he present erop had been reaped. As the R. M. leatner Conway was passing the island about o'clock, A. M., on Saturday night, an estate was observed to be on fire; this information was orumunicated to us by an officer of the Conway, who youches for its correctness.

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe!-A Provisional overnment teplaces in France the one institual under the charter of 1830. France is quite at liberty to adopt any instituns upon which the majority of the nation may

\* , . . . . . . . The people of Guadaloupe must await with patiouce and confidence the result at which the appointed metropolitan government may arrive! Vita regard to emancipation, a measure quite concileable with their acquired rights, the precautionary step taken by the Colonial Council of Guadaloupe has the entire approbation of the Provisional Government, reserving to itself, however, the further consideration of the means necessary for its completion.

Singing Statistics. We can conceive no more agreeable manne of making a fortune than by singing; there is to little labor and capital to be employed in the operation. We learn from the Albany Express hat in 51, years, Christy's Minstrels have givon \$79 concerts, and with the following result:

Total Receipts, \$55,140 25 Expenditures.

\$24,372 99 Net Profits. lu the year 1843, the antire profits of the Band were \$700; but the last year the profits were more than \$16,000! This is singing to one purpose. Mr. C.'a receipts for the last even months, at the Mechanics' Hall, on an

20,767 26

### Sound vs. Lightning.

The Erie Canal was opened for navigation of Monday, (May 1st) and the fact was tuatantaneously communicated by telegraph from Buffulo to the city of Naw York.

This circumstance has recalled to the mind of he editor of the N. Y. Post, the ceremoules of the celebration at the time this canal was com lars. We consider it an invention of great inteedily as was then possible, from Buffalo It is an invention that should not be- the seahourd, the news that the waters of Lak come a monopoly in the hands of men who Erie had been let into the canal, and the hirs boat had commanced its trip to Naw York.

The canal was completed, October 20th, 1825 England for £12,000 sterling. He has taken and on Wednesday, at 10, A. M., the waters of measures to secure his patent in Washington, the lake ware let in, and a boat commenced its voyage. The anuouncement of this joyful event was made to the citizens of the State by the sound of cannon placed in a continuous line along the canal and the Hudson, at Intervals of eight miles, extending from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, a distance of 544 milles.

The moment the boat entered the canal at Buffalo, the firing commenced and was contlaued la succession till the intelligence reached the city, which was at 20 minutes past eleven o'clock, occupying one hour and twenty minutes. The acknowledgement of the receipt of this in-Virginia has revised her criminal code, divesttelligence was returned in the same manner.-This velocity avaraged about half the velocity It is brief, clear. The Massachusetts code was of sound, which travels at the rate of 1142 feet the model-bat the Virginiana have improved per accond. The intelligence was on Monday communicated by lightning-instantanaously.

The letest advices from China betoken the robability of another war as the result of the ate difficulties between the Chinese and English The naval and military forces at Henkong were under orders to be ready for service, and reinforcements had been summoned from the East Indies. The Friend of China, of February 2

The measures which the British Government will adopt, are of course conjectural. A war, however, appears unavoidable, inasmuch as the Canton province will be occupied by a British army—the treaty in all its integrity enforcedthe people coerced—and security taken for the good faith of the Chinese for the future. The Enropeans are disabused of old erroneous ideas tiae, who, escaping from their masters, from | as to the strength of China. It is a vasi, insnimate, disjointed empire; and la at this moment at the mercy of the weakest maritime power lit Enrope. In the south the people are all but in open revolt; and the presence of a foreign army would certainly be followed by insurrection.— The whola western frontier is la commotion from Burmah almost to Siberia.

> Famina desolates the finest central districts. and more than all, the apirit of the country is urnshed by the late war. What can she oppose to the demands of any power? Nothling, howover, will be obtained from this treacharous people but at the point of the bayonet.

The Washington Union states that the four naval steamships now building mader nuthority of the act of Congress of March II, 1847, will be named as follows: The one building at Kittery, Maine, the "Saranac;" the one at New York, tha "San Jacinto;" the one at Philadelphia, the "Susquenannau:" and the one at Gosport, Virginia, the "POWHATAN."

Orders have been received at the Boaton Navy Yard, for the completion of the Varmont now upon the stocks. The ship house is in a dengerons position, and when the vessel is lannelied

Sous of Tomperance. The following table shows the rise, progress and present condition of this Order, yet an infant In days, but a giant in strength. Thu left hand figure shows the order of precedence in the organizations of the Grand Divisions of the several States; and those on the right hand give the number of Divisions in each State at the present

	New York has	363	20. South Carolina
	New Jersey,	85	21. N. Hampshire
	North Carolina	. 15	22. Mississippi,
	Maryland,	60	23. Wisconsin,
	Die. of Columb	al3	24. Rhode Esland,
	Peanaylvania,		25. Louisiana,
	Connecticut,	54	26. Michlgun,
	Virginia,	120	27. lowa,
).	Massachusetts,	102	28. Florida,
	Ohto,	456	29. Varmont,
	Malne.	104	30. Arkanens,
	Dolaware,	48	31. Canada East,
3.	Missouri,	34	32. Prov. of N. B.
	Indiana,	100	33. California,
	Kentneky,	138	34. Mexico,
	Illinois,	69	35. Texas,
	Georgia,	24	36. Londou, Eng.
3.	Tennomee,	110	
	Alabama.	70	Wholn No. Divis. 2

Banks in the United States. The aggregate number of hapks in the Unit ted States la 753; capital 208,216/900 dollare circulation \$116,738,000; supposed specia lu their vaulta \$44,733,000.

Virginia ja demogratic. Hur April Election shows a considerable Whir loss.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 20th. Arrival of the America. ONE WEEK LATER.

ICONTINUED THOSE PIRST PAGE. Presentation of the Petition

which took place shortly before three o clock siion was not very strong or slarn ing in its appearance. It consisted simply of two hackney cubs, containing three members of the deputation, and the petition itself. The latter, which consisted of several very ponderous piles of paper, was conveyed by instalments into the house, and delivered over to the proper authori-

ties. The deputation returned immediately on foot, and was loudly cheered on its way.

The great event being brought to a close the crowd liegan gradually to disperse, and in a comparatively short space of time the thoroughfares were rhear. A partion of the police, however, re-mained for some hours on the apot and in the imnediate nelghborhood. The monster petition has been subjected to

scrutiny by order of the Honse of Commons, and its dimensions are grieviously curtailed by the or-See the following report of the committee to a lt was referred: The committee on public pelitions, &c., &c., have agreed to the following necial report: The hon, member for Nottingham stated, on pro

senting the petition in question to the house, that 1,706,000 signatures were attached to it. Upon a nost careful examination of the number of signaires is the committee room, In which exam ion thirteen 'law-stationers' clerks were engaged or upwarde of aeventeen hours, with the perso dinarily employed in counting the signatures ap ended to petitions, under the superintendence of the clerk of your committee, the number of signa-tures had been ascertained to be 1,975,496 (hear, hear, and loud laughter.) It is further evident to your committee, that on numerous consecutive sheets the signatures are in one and the same hand

Your committee have also observed the nur f distinguished individuals attached to the petition who cannot be supposed to have concurred in its prayer, and as little to have subscribed it anong such occur the names of her Majesty in on lace us 'Victoria Rex, April 1,' the Duke of Wel ington, K. G.; Sir Robert Peel, &c. In addition to this species of abuse, your com nittee have observed another equally in derogation

of the just value of petitions, namely: the insertion of names which are obviously altogether fictitions such as 'No cheese,' 'Pug-nose,' and 'Flat-nose. &c. [Rosrs of laughter.] There are other words and phrases, which hough written in the form of signatures, and in clinded in the number reported, your committee will not hazard offending the house, and the dignity and decency of their own proceedings by reporting; though, it may be added, that they are obvi-

ously nignatures belonging to no human being. The reading of this report was followed by scene from Mr. F. O'Connor and Mr. Cripps—fo perly, we believe, of this city—a member of the Matters went to auch a pass between hem that Mr. O'Connor was arrested by the ser geant-st-arms, under the order of the speaker, (having left the House, with a parting hint to Mr. Cripps that he might consider himself challenged, but on his being brought before the House in case tody, nintual explanations and apologies were

made and the affair dropped. State of Trade. MANCHESTER, April 14.- There has not been any ma erial change in our cloth market this week, and prices, f sales bave been at all pressed, have again receded in ranufacirers and spinners hands are increasing to an enormous partailing the production. The continental houses still do not purchase a single place, but is there any prospect of doing so at present. Yarns are fully as duli as cloth; veraga exceeded ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS per to any extent can be made, even at a reduc-

> Hank of England. An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap 32, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April.

n	ISSUE DOP	ARTMENT.
-	Notes issue 1 £29,008,285	Govern't debt. £11,015,1 Other securit'en2,981,5 Utild coincctul'n.12,009,7 Silver bullion1,918,4
of	£94,008,385	£28,008,2
-	a anning hi	PASTMENT.
of	Prop'rs' capital £11,553,000	Government se-
	Rest3,496,002	
-	Public deposits,m.	cluding dead
		weight annui-
18	cluding Exchei	
	uer, Savings	-tr) £12,682,
0	Banks, Commis-	Other necurities., 12,460,
	sumers of Na.	Notea 9,707,
	nonal debt and	Gold and silver
nt :	dividend acc'ts, 4,500,001	cola 591
-	Other deposits 11,961,882	
	Seven day and	
	other bills1,007,866	
	10.000 00.000	4100 000
of	£35,501,811	ERS, SOL.
le i	Datedt he 13th day of Apri	J, 1818.

Frum the London Mere, Gazette, April 14 DAR O'PLOCK,-Much anxlety is left by English holder ence between Mr. Garnier Pages, and the directors of the several lines. The plan of the minister it appears has been approved of by the government, but unless the representatives of the several companies accede to the measure and its details, it is not likely that a compulsory compliance will be enforced by which the proprieturs will to ever resign their interests in the Prench railways.
Advices from Amsterdam represent the Bourse there as active. Russian stock was in demand, and Austrias

The assets of Mesara, Hammer and Scimidt of Lebisic at the close of the last year, are represented in a circular haters, and they therefire hope to risume paymer

Brussels accounts give the amount of the note circuit The final adjustment of the Consol account has been ef

feeted most favorably. No failures have occurred. The public would seem in have been the lowers by the course of the account, whilst the jebbers must have, on the other hand, been gamers to the same extent. The Consol market is to-day not so good. The receipt The Consol market is to day not so good. The receipt of the news of a battle between the Damsh and Schleswig Holstein forces is assigned as the cause of this decline.—They opened at 82½ to å, and are now 82½ to å. Reduced three percis 80½. New three and a quarter per cis 81½. Eachequer bills 38 to 41 press.

The toreign market is much better than for days past.

Prices are rising, and have a firmer aspect. Three per case 100 per constants.

in 191 194.
There is little doing in shares, but quotations are a shad firmer.
Tung F o'clack,—Consols for money and account, 62

In this country there appears to be no present in dication of disturbance, unless disturbance should result from the over neal of those who are desirous to support the government. Adhesions from vari ous associations were pouring in upon the authori-ties, with promises of aid in the persons of "brave and effective men."

Some of the more violent, it seems, had recom nended that nrms should be distributed among the supporters of Government, that they might be timely prepared to quell any outbreak, or overnwe the disaffected. This, however, the Earl of Clar endon had discountenanced, by which judicious policy a counter-demonstration had no doubt been Troops were concentrated in the most turbuler

ortions of the country. In Cork there were about 2,000, and in Dublin an armed force, including th police, of 10.000. A prospectus of a Protestant Repeal Association had been issued, having the following for its prin-

1st. The suppression of all religious difference and the union of the Protestant middle classes in Ireland for legislative independence; 2ndly. The exercise of public opinion as the sule means to ef-

fectuate their object. And 3dly. Loyalty to the Queen, defence of the rights of property as they exist at present, with the repudiation of all repubican principles. Charles Napier had attended a meeting a Conciliation Hall, but without any farther partic pation in it than appearing upon the platform.

The news from America had caused great excitement, and addresses to the repealers in the United States were talked of. The merchants of Belfast, on the other hand, had signed a requisi tion to the mayor requesting him to call a meeting for the following objects.

Jat. To declare the public althorrance of the wicked and rebellious spirit, so boldy manifested in the capital and rectain parts of the south of Ire-

land; and, at the same time, express confidence in the wisdom, energy, and power of the executive, to suppress the seditious movement now in progress. 2nd. To express our unubated attachment to the throne of these realms and the legis-iative union of Great Britain and Ireland. 3d. To offer our nervices to his Excellency the Lord Lieu-2nd. To express our unubated attach tensut, in any way which may tend to uphold or-der and promoie prace and good-will among all classes of her Majesty's enbircts.

The 'gentry, merchants and citizens' of Dub-lin in while received.

lin in public meeting convened, had passed resolutions requesting the Mayor to put in force the apecial constables act rather than allow societies to arm for the security of the public peace.

The Bishop of Kerry, the Right Rev. Dr. Egan, has addressed a circular to the elergy of his diocese, earneady arging un them the necessity of maintaining peace and order in their respective parisbes. The Bishops of Cork and Cloyne are

about to issue similar messengers of peace and poor in the papers received from Mayo, Galway and Limerick this day. Several deaths from actual starvation are reported, while deaths from diseases, superinduced by unwholesome and insufficient food, are of constant occurrence. The poor houses in some parts are represented to be mer-charnel houses, full of disease, and deaths con

charnel houses, full of disease, and deaths constantly necurring.

Poor peoply requiring relief are, according to the rules, obliged to enter those frightful buildings where they are tolerably sure of taking the fever which rages in them. Those discharged carry the infection with them, and so pollute whole districts. The following particulars are really revolting.—

The Mayo Constitution, let it be observed, is a moderate Conservative journal, and here is a picture of the condition of the poor of that country.

The poor are dying in hundreds—the dead are huddled into shallow pits, unshrouded and uncoffined—the diseased are allowed to die without an effort being made to heal their maladice—and thousands of impishing wretches are sinking into the arms of death from absolute starvation.

Plunden or Foun.—Such being the atare of the poor in the country of Mayo, it is not to be wondered at that the plunder of food has again become

a general offence. Sheep and lambs are killed and the flesh carried sway. The Constitution gives the following:

On the 1st limb, three earts laden with men from Palina to Oxford, was attacked at a village called Ouloge, by about 100 persons, principally women, and having assaulted the carriers they succeeded in carrying off the entire of the loads, unouating to three tons weight.
On the 3d inst., seven carts with Indian meal for

the relief of the poor, proceeding from Swinlord to a very distremed district on the borders of the county Sligo, were attacked by about forty menand women, and having succeeded in cutting the bags, carried off about 7 cwt. of the meal. None of the partien have been arrested

The Savines Hanks.—The people have been extensively acting upon the foolish recommendation to withdraw their deposits from the savings banks. On Miniday week, in Dublin, large sums were withdrawn, and on Monday £11,000 were removed by annill depositors.
The provincial journals intimate that similar de

nands on the savings banks in the south and west of Irelandare made. A circumstance has just oc-curred in Traice which will probably have some effect in stimulating this folly of the people.— The secretary of the Traice savings bank, after 25 years acting in that capacity, has been found a The discovery was made in consequence of more

notices for withdrawal having been served on the to. The secretary, on being questioned, admitted his crime, and stated that he had falsified the acountaileliberately for several years. The depos lors will not lose, but the circumstance will shake

France. This l'aria correspondent of the London Herald

Pagis, April 13. The germs of discord are actively developing .-The Presse, which is now written with some reserve, owing to an engagement taken by the edito to abstain from irritating remarks until the electriking summary of accounts from the provinces. The accounts which we received from the prov icen ure deplorable. Emeute at Havre, emeute Troyes, disorders at Baziers, in the neighborhood of Bordeaux,) &c .- agitation eve where—such is the resume of the situation. A freely as the departments have accepted the Regsinst dictntorship. The same journal says:

We have before us a list of candidates to the Na tional Assembly, prepared by the centra commi-ice of Paris, and published by the National. fills tS columns. It would appear that the num-ber of Republicans that inspire confidence is ex-tremely limited, for we see the same names reproluced ud infinitum. Not only do the writers of the National figure

apon the list of 34 candidates for the department of the Seine, but there is hardly a departmental list which is not decorated by their names. Almost at each line you find the name of a writer of the National repeated for the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth time.

On the other hand, the reforme sounds the The counter revolution marches in open dar. Everywhere the Republicans of the morrow are

showing themselves, and acting with combination and discipline. They have their watchword an direction. Calumnies and injuries are their ha bitual arms, and they use them with full liberty The benevolence of government agents allows hem full swing, and if it was not for the enduince of the citizen Minister of the Interior blue would again flow.

At Paris, the people, enlightened by late events, and especially by eighteen years of misery and despotishi—the people are on their guard against intigues and re-actions, no matter from what quarter they come. Hut in the departments is so? Who, then, will go and enlighten the ignorant population of isolated provinces? Who will apread the word of life among citizens who have been atrangers to our daily struggles? [From La Presse.]

It is believed that the untional workmen will amount to 75,000 individuals before the end of the nonth of April; und, at the rate of 1f. 50c. per day, they will cause an expense of 112,500f, per day, or 1,315,000f, per month. it appears that M. Louis Itianc and M. Emilie

assible for the state to continue such expenses, unless the works undertaken be really useful and profitable. In consequence, measures are at present being taken so ascertain the trade of each workman, in order to class them. Vast workshops for all kinds of trades are to be immediately organized. The workmen accustomed to out-door jabor will probably be sent to the railways n course of construction.

The Constitutionnel has the following, relative

to the Government commissaries in the departents, which is curious for the light it throws on the feeling of the provinces: The spirit in which these changes are made i eally extraordinary. When a commissary suit

the people among whom he is sent, he is no longer pleasing to the central nuthority from whom he derives his power. The list of the functionarie thus changed or dismissed, from the honorable names which it contains, shows the motive these removals. All these men, who have for a long time bee nspired by the circulars of M. Ledru Boltin.

They certainly eannot agree with the principles expressed by M. Sauriac, the commissary of the partment of the Tarn and Garrone, who, in 8 inversation which has been since published, ounced the approaching disappearance of all prirate property. It is by propagating such doctrines that the com lasaries excite against them the animadversio

of all citizens. A committee of the town of Amiens has been charged to demand the removal of the commissary of the Somme. The town of Beziera has got rid of its sub-commissary. In Corsiea two commissaries had been appo ed, who were approved by the people. A third, however, with the same salary of 40f. a day was

sent. This latter was M. Andre Pozzo de Borgo uncle of Lonis Bianc, and was especially intender for a capitidate for the representation, as being Corsican by birth on his mother's side, he wished to be elected by the native country of Napoleon.

The Propagateur of the 11th inst. has the following from Troyes:

Fresh acenes of disorder have taken place here Everything appeared restored to calmness this norning when the announcement that a body peasantry were advancing toward the town again roused the working classes. Attracted by exag-gerated reports of what had taken place, the peasants of the neighborhood, well anned, presented

The workmen considering these morements hos tile toward them, shut the gates and mounted guard at them to prevent entrance. The Nationa Onards were again ealled ont; atones were thrown at them by the crowd and several were wounded. In order to reatore order, two proclamations wer read to the people assembled in the streets.

"In the first citizen Crowst announced that he had resigned his post as commissary to the government, and was about to start for Paris; and the other recommended the citizens to retire peacea bly to their homes. At nine o'clock in the even-ing the erowd had all dispered, and numerous patrols had possession of the streets. Two new have retired, and this change will tend to re-estabish order in the town.

### From the London Standard, April 4th avening. Battle between the Danes and the Holsteiners. ALTONA, April 10.

The Danes have appeared with an ovepower is force, and so anddenly and boldly, in the midst of their onemies at Ban and Flensburg, that they have taken them by surprize, and compelled the in all liaste. The attack began in the morning on the part of the Danes, who had two vessels of war and gun-boats to assist their attack upon the town. They had landed at Hoinis, and, after several small contests, the Schleawig-Holsteiners made a stand at Bau, not far from Flenaburg, which ended in their total defeat and the destruction of almost all of their sixteenth battalion. Toward 12 o'elock, on the 9th, several vessels of war, with three thousand Danes on board, appeared before Flensburg.
The 14th and 16th regiments of Holsteiners stood
till they were destroyed all but two companies, when they were compelled to retire, although, is said, orders to this effect had been repeated sent to them. The Danes had a good cavair force in the field. Of this branch of an army the force in the field. Of this branch of an army the Holsteiners had acarcely any. The fagitives speak of the Ill-feeling of the people of Flensburg toward them. The King of Denmark entered Flensburg after this serious affair, in which the Danes took two cannon. The fugitives from Flensburg who had been favorable to the Insurrection were arriving at Schleawix In great numbers. The Danes have threatened to bombard Glucksburgh.
Flenaburg harbor is full of Danish gun boats.
The commander of these troops evidently knew the position of the Holsteiners, who from want of artillery, were unable effectually to oppose the DESTITUTION IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.—There are melancholy details of the sufferings of the limiting of the bombard the town, the Prince of Nor, the Halstein commander, gave orders to the troops withdraw, which they did, but not until sfier a sets of barbarity. withdraw, which they did, but not until after a bloody contest with a great loss of life on both aldes. The Holstein troops, who are composed of volunteers and young troops, were very eager for the combat, and it is reported that the 16th regiment, which has been almost destroyed, retook a position twice after they had been driven out of it each time. Great animosity was evinced on both sides, and the Holsteiners and their volunteer auxiliaries, among whom were many students from various parts of Germany, fought with great bravery. Reported Entrance of the Dance Into Schlesw HAMBURG, April 11, 1 o'clock, P. M. Accounts have just arrived from Schleswig

Accounts have just arrived from Schleswig, which bring the important Intelligence that the Danes, after their late victory, had pushed on to that city, and had entered it this morning, at two o'clock. The Duke of Augustenberg had arrived from Berlin with orders, as is said, for the Prussian troops to advance. If the Prussians pass out of Holstein, the Danes will no doubt attack them,— The forces of the latter are said to amount to nearly 20,000 men, with fifty pleases of cannon; the men are full of seal for their cause.

Insurrection at Hose Cassel.

We have received a letter from Cologne, which informs us that on the 9th inst. a mob assembled about the liotels of the ex-ministers, who were very unpopular. The soldiery were called out to disperse the discontented. They charged the people, who immediately armed themselves and threw up barrleades. A smart fight took place, and the arrenal was taken by argenal was taken by atorm by the insurgent They then proceeded to the barracks, and after brief opposition, the soldiers retired, leaving the town in the hands of the people. The building was soon sacked and razed to the ground.

Further News by the Erittannia The English House of Commons have passed the accurity bill by an overwhelming majority. Par llament had adjourned till after the Easter Holi

Meetings in favor of the Chartista are held in a most every town of note. The Convention had adjourned, after appointing deputations to visit the different provinces, and adopting a petition to the Queen, urging the dismissal of the ministers, in some districts the middle classes have fraternized with them and at Bimissan and Netting zed with them, and at Birningham and Nottingbant a meeting of the merchanta was held favorable to some of the principles advocated by the Chartists.
Ireland still continues in great ineasiness and
agitation. Less fears, however, are entertained of outbreaks from the peasantry. The apeechen made at Conciliation Hall were muderate, and the confederates are less warlike than heretoiore. Demonstrations in favor of the Government were held in several parts of the country.— The deplorable state of Ireland, apparently on the verge of civil war, continues to occupy the attenion of all classes.

The differences between the Repealers, headed by O'Connell, and the party led by become greater. The repeal rent has fallen to 251, per week. It is evident that the numerical majority of the Irish people are in tavor of ontra-geons measures. Meantime, the people in every geons measures. Meantime, the people in every part of the country continue to enpply themselves In France, a scheme has become known.

which Prince de Joinville was to be preferred as President of the Republic. A decree will shortly appear, banishing the whole Orleans dynasty from the country. Lamartine has proposed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Swiss Republic. On Sunday, the 16th, Paris was the acene of et traordinary commotion. The people, enraged by the authority of the Provisional Government for the publication of some papers found at Guizot's, impeaching his political character, declared them

to be forgeries; denounced Lamartine, and the moderate members of the Government, and swore which all but the extreme radical members of the existing Government were to be excluded.

Ledrn Rollin, who possesses an immense influ-Ledrn Rollin, who passesses an immense influence with the Communists party, was able to summon an immense concourse at the Champ de Mars, where he harangued the crowd in the most

ence with the Communists party, was able to summon an immense concourse at the Champ de Mars, where he harangued the crowd in the most inflammatory manner. The Government was compelled to call on the National Guards, Mobile Guards and two Regiments. A line of cannon was guards at the Hotal de Ville, and a bloodless restoration of order was effected. It seemed for a orief space that the old reign of terror was to be The moderata members of the Government did

not commit the mistake of the Girondists of '93, but saved the Capitol by a bold and decisive resort to the military resources of the city.
Itlanquy and Cabet, the latter a member of the Provisional Government, are said to have been

said to have taken placa. The Communists west red vests of the Montagnards, and the Moderate party the roaetta tri-color of the Girondista. The paries in Paris seem to be divided, as in the first revo lution; but while the Communists are probably less anguinary than the old terrorista, the moderate parly arelitmer, more energetic, and stronger than the tilisondists of '85 and '93.

Matters in Paris have reached the critical point. the eye of that criais when the fate of a nation rests on the conduct of one great man; but white Providence preserves Lamartine, we have no fears for the issue.

A grand national festival to celebrate the frater.

nization of the army and the Guards, took place on the 20th, and was concluded by a grand military It appears that M. Louis Itisne and M. Emilie demonstration, the like of which had never been Thomas have themselves allowed that it will be witnessed. The troops marched round and through manifested towards the troops by the Provisiona tiovernment. This demoustration will strengthen mensely the moderate members.

The Croats set fire to the village and castle of Nueva, containing 2,000 inbabitants. A cordon was formed around it, and the villagers were ourned to death, attering the most appalling airricks. Savony is in a frightful state of revolution which the government cannot put down. In Al-

lera a complete insurrection of the peasants exists. The whole of the Prussian troops have advanced into Danish territory.
The negotiation for a loan between the Prus ans and the Rothschilds, has totally failed. The Sardinians have defeated the Austrians the bridge of Gaeto and taken 400 prisoners. Verous has been captured by the Piedmontese. The Austrians defeated 12,000 Venetians, at

The King of Naples has proclaimed against the

## Later from Mexico.

We copy the following from the N. Orleans Ere ing Mercury, of the 1st inst:-The steamships Angusta and Virginia, arrived or

Saturday evening with aix days later intelligence from Vers Cruz, having both left on the 23d ult. The following condensed intelligence embrace every thing of importance which has been re-PROSPECTS OF PRACE. There is much reason to

fear that it would be impossible to assemble a quorum of the Mexican Congress at the seat of Government. The absentees arrive very alowly. The Arco trie, of the 20th ult., says that at a preparatory meeting of Deputies held at Queretaro on the 10th ult., it was resolved— 1. That those Deputies who were not present

should be called upon, and if they still continued to absent themselves, the Governor or the States from which they were elected should be informed, and they should be published in all the newspa-

1. That those gentlemen who answered the first call should be ngain written to, informing them that the number necessary to form a quorum is very small, only their presence being necessary to 3. That the substitute who was appointed from

Vera Gruz, in place of Sr. Conto, who was elected Sunator, be notified. 4. That the substitute for Sr. Solana from Jalis co, who was chosen to represent Zacatecas, be al-

The Free American, of the 21st ult., has the following remarks on the prospects of peace:

We see nothing as yet to chasge our opinion in regard to the doubts which we have always mani-firsted about the probability of the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Congress. We announced the treaty by the Mexican Congress. We announced a few days ago that we had conversed with a gentleman from Mexico, who was of opinion that that members of Congress would not vote for tha treaty as ratified at Washington. We have since seen two letters from influential men—one at Queretaro, the other at Mexico—who colncide with the opinion of the treaty of the color ion of the gentleman in question. Another letter says, that should the members of Congress violate the constitution of Mexico, by ceding any part of the territory, the same members will have to ask Holstein troops of the line and volunteers to retire the United States to leave a force of several thonsand men to keep order in the Republic. The writer is of opinion that so soon as the American troops witl embark for the United States, the government will be overthrown, and that new causes of war will be given to the United States by the people of this country. These are the opinion emitted by the letter writers, and such opinion are sometimes worthy of consideration as news paper paragraphs.

FROM GUATEMALA, YUCATAN, ECAUDOR, &c .-A letter from Merida, dated March 21st, says: "Yesterday the Spanish corvette Luisa Fernan-da arrived at Sisal. Three other vessels of war, belonging to the same nation, arrived with her. We have received the guns, cannon, powder, and everything we expected, excepting the \$200,000, which it was not possible for the authorities of Havana to lend us.

Another letter in the same paper, from Cam ehy, dated April 9th, contains the following: "Concerning the unfortunate condition of country, i can only tell you that yesterday the schooner Apareeida arrived here from New Orleans. She brings information that the government at Washington had ordered Commodore Perry to this point, with some troops, in order to save those points which have not yet fallen into the power of the Indians, who still continue their advance GUATEMALA.—A treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and Guatemala. It was

aigned on the 22d of February.

The French residents of Vem Cruz, on the 16th wit., held a grand banquet in honor of the French revolution. The Americans had it in contemplation to celebrate the event on the 22d.

Gen. Kesrney, Governor of Vera Cruz, has been very ill, but he is now out of danger and has ai-

very ill, but he is now out of danger and has almost completely recovered.

Gen. Bustamente is taking measures to suppress
the formidable insurrection of the Indians in the
State of San Luis Potosi. A part of his division
had marched against a large body of Indians who
were concentrated at the town of Xichn, to which
place they had retired, after having burned the
town of San Diego del Blacocho.

The election for President has resulted in the
State of Mexico, favorable to Herrers, who received 162 out of 166 votes.

There are 2000 soldiers in Queretaro.
Major Stewart, Paymaster, arrived in Mexico
on the 14th,

on the 14th.

From Chihuchna we have no further news.

Great Fire at St. Louis-Faur Steamers De-

Sr. Louis, May 9. A fire occurred last night about 2, A. M., at the ity wharf, by which four steamers were con

er Lightfoot, valued at \$6,000, and in sured for \$4.(XX) The steamer Mary, valued at \$20,000, and Insure

The steamer Missouri Mail, valued at \$6,000, and nanred for \$2,000. The fire originated in the ladies' cabin of the steamer Mail.

The Fire Companies from Cincinnati were board the Mail at the time of the fire. This is the second estastrophy of this character that has taken place at our wharf, and in both instances four boats have been destroyed.

SUNDAY.—The Maryland Legislature passed law which takes effect on the lat of June, to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, virtually shutting up sil taverns on that day.

The National Medical Convention assembled at Baltimore May 2nd. Dr. Chapman of Philadalphia, presides over the deliberations of the onvantion.

Another memmoth liotel is to be built at Nlagara Falls.

Onr cotemporaries in St. Louis are still rejo ing over the completion of the Chicago and Illiiois canal. They have good canne to do so; it is an object, the completion of which deserves their nighest encomiums, and in a commercial point of view may be looked upon as the greatest and best thing that ever happened for the giant city of the

A New Countespert.—The Cincinnati papers of Saturday, report the appearance of counterfeit \$3 bills on the Western Bank of Baltimore. It is said | Louf and refined Sugar, in barrels, we quote at Tatle .. that the bank never issued bills of this denomina-

At a meeting of the physicians of the city of Louisville o overthrow it and establish a new one, from held at Dr. Knight's office, on the occasion of the death of Dr. W. N. Miller, on motion Dr. Ewing was called to the chair, and Dr. Pyles appointed secretary. The

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Miller, the profes

sion has lost a pure-minded and honorable member, a bold, energetic, and successful practitioner, and a gentleman who bid fair, at no distant day, to attain to no ordinary dissction.

Resolved, That while it is our duty humbly to submit to the decrees of Divine Providence, in whose hands are the evants of life and death, we deeply deplore the early de-mise of one who was so ornament alike to his nature and o his professions.

Revised. That his pure and unspotted life, his zeal-

devotion to his professior, his honorable bearing towards his brethree, and the promptness and fidelity with which he discharged his duties to his patients, afford as example worthy both of our admiration and of our imitation. Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. nourning for thirty days.

Removed, That a copy of these proceedings be trans mitted to the widow and parents of the deceased, with our heartfelt condolence for their great and irreparable

loss; and also that an account of them be published in the daily papers of this city, and in the Western Journal of Meditine and Surgery. U. E. EWING, Charman. M. Pyling, Secretary.

### CONGRESS. WEDNESDAY, May 3. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order and proceeded passing a given point. The greatest enthusiasm relative to Yucstan. On motion, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
On motion of Mr. Weschtt, the bill telating to the authorizing the Illiuois Circuit Court to bold term at Chicago, was taken up and passed.

so, a hill pensioning the widow of Commodore Barry, was passed. Mr. Donglas moved to talle up the bill, providin grants of land for the construction of a railroad connecting the Mississippi with the Northern Lakea, at Chicago. The bill was after some disenssion amended and passed, by year 24; mays 11 The Senate then adjourned over till Thursday HOUSE.

to the Honse, the select committee reported fa vorably upon Whitney's railroad, which was order-The bill extending land bounties to the pi ldiers was discussed in Committee of the Whole. Mr Rutler from the Judiciary committee report ed a bill facilitating the recovery of fugit ve slaves. and imposing a penalty of \$1,000 on persons who

anbiect. On motion to to lexus copies were or dered to be printed. Mr. Hali aubmitted a resolution instructing Judiciary committee to report what legislation was necessary to protect colored citizens, now residing

### inslave States; which was adopted. The House then adjourned. THURSDAY, May 4.

SENATE. At the usual hour the Senate was called to order Mr. Hannegan, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to enable the President to take military possession of Vucatan. Atter conriderable discussion the bill was made the order of

The bill relating to the retired list was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Stargeon reported a resolution requiring the committee on Foreign Relations to report upon the propriety of paying Commodore Biddle as Acting

missioner to China. HUUSE. Ir the House the Ten Regiment Bill, after som discussion, was referred to the committee on Mil tary Affairs for ameadments.

The bill repealing the act authorising the reduc-

tion of Generals in the Army, was concurred in Sundry Senate bills were considered in Commi tee of the Whole, when the House adjourned.

. FRIDAY, May 3. SENATE. The Senate was called to order and proceed to the consideration of the morning business. from the com

lands, introduced a bill granting land in Missouri

The resolution inquiring whether officers in the service of the United States had been appointed by he President and not nominated to the Senate, and sell from 65 to 75c, by the quantity; sales during the week why were such acts done.
The motion to reconsider the passage of this resolution gave rise to considerable debater
Mr. Allen, of Ohio, contended that the Senathad no right to enquire of the President, in regard

to this matter, as he had the constitutional rig appoint during the recess of Congress
The aubject was finally laid aside informally. Mr. Hannegan moved to take up the message of the President relating to Yucatan. He remarked that he believed that England had interferred in the affeirs of that country, and inciting the Indians to

Mr. Clayton followed and contended that the bill would probably violate existing treaties as well as the existing armistice.

Mr. Jefferson Davis proposed as a substitute to J. B. Ruserll, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. bill would probably violate existing treaties as well as the existing armistice. transfer a portion of the troops now in Mexico to Yucatan, and to supply their places by volunteers.

Mr. Crittenden opposed the bill warmly.
Mr. Foote apported it.
The Senata without action adjourned to Monday. HOUSE. The House proceedings are unimportant, and unitelligable as to be beyond decyphering.

MONDAY, May 8. SENATE. The Senate was called to order, and proceeded Mr. Johnson called up the resolution demanding of the Presideat the nominations of officers to the army which had not been submitted to the Senste to the morning business.

Mr. Allen opposed the resolution zealously thought it ought not to pass.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson followed, and made su able defence of the resolution, contending that the Senate had a right to know why the President had not sent in the nomination of Pillow, Cashing, and others. It was the first time in the history of the Government that anch important nominations had

Mr. Johnson, of La., rose to reply, but on motion of Mr. Hannegan the bill relating to Yucatan was ta-Mr. Lewis offered an amendment to the amend

Mr. Lewis offered an amendment to the amendment which provides for no violation of the important principle of our Government, of non-intervention. He contended that Mexico owed protection to Yucatan, and as we had put down the ability of Mexico to afford that protection, we owe the people of Yucatan all necessary protection.

Mr. Thyia accepted the amendment. Mr. Davia accepted the amendment.
Mr. Niles spoke in strong terms of opposition to the original bill. He ridiculed the idea of being alarmed at the growth of the British power on this

On motion the Senate adjoured. In the House, the bill paying the Texas nigimen aix months service as volunteers, was re considered.

The bill admitting Wisconsin into the Union was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill was deliated by Bowlin, Tweedy, Denton, Wilson, McLean, and others, when the Committee rose and adjourned. COMMERCIAL

WEATHER AND RIVER. - The weather has been best for several days, was almost as oppressive as in the middle of nummer. On Monday we had a heavy fall of rain, since then the atmosphere has been milder. To day it is cloudy and coos, rendering area not only comfortable out almost indispensable. The River is again in a pratty thir stage having risen between three and furfeet mace the late of our last weekly report. There is now full 10 feet in the canal, and between 6 and 7 feet on the falls, and ising. Bosts of medium size pass over the rapids full freighted, and in safety. The River is sleing all the way rom Pittsburgh down the tributaries, and small streams are putling out full, and a heavy rise may be expected in a day or two at this point.

TOBACCO.-A very light business has been done in this article. Sales at both warehouses, for the wack, amount to only 134 Hhds., 52 of which were sold at the Planter's and 92 at Todd's. In the beginning there was a slight decline perceptible, but rates kept up pretty well until Mreday; the Briannia's news was then received and a further decline was immediately submitted to, sales Ance have been at a fulling off of from # to tie, per in. on all grades, there are still numerous buyers to the mar ket, but they evince no anxiety to increase their purchases and are holding back with the expectation of a further lectine, or a more settled state of affairs in the Eastern markets. Sales at Torid's ware-house for the week comprise 82 Hadu, as follows: 22 Hads, "Thirds" at rates ranging from \$1 65 to \$2 to, 38 Hhils. "Seconds" from \$2 65 to \$1 56; 21 Hada, "Firsts" from \$1 to \$5 96; Sales at the Planter's of 59 ishde, 15 Hhds, "Thirds" at rates ranging from \$1 60 to \$2 40; 30 libits. "Seconds" from \$2 60 to \$1 15; 7 Hada, "Firsts" from \$3 95 to \$5 45 per thi fbs. Receipts are tight, and the demand

GROCERIES.-Business in this line has been contrast to the regular sales from store; Sales of Prime N. O. Sugar we continue to quote at thatic, by wholesale. Retail sales thate. Good to prime Rio t'offee, 7ha7he; belerior Gate. Retail sules Timbe. Prime plantat lasses 21a214 on the landing; 214a26c, in store. Retail sales 25a26c, per gallon. Sugar House 35a2sic. No sales of sack Salt; Kairawha continues to sell at late, per bushol. Prime South Carolina Rice 44a4fc. Retail 5a5fc. lb. for different numbers.

FLOUR & GRAIN-Transactions in Flour have been

to supply home consumption and to fill small orders for 62 ja 1 75 for Ohio, but since a decline has takan place and for the past two or three days \$1 1001 50 have been the ruling rates by the quantity; \$1 50a1 75 by retail, several undred barrels of St. Louis and Upuez Missinsipes brandhave been received, but the greater portion was taken in to store and is now held at \$1 7565 00, by the 10 or 20 bar rels. Sales to-day entbrace a very small amount, not to exceed 100 bbls in small lots at \$1 fort 60 for Onso, and one or two dray loads of St. Louis at \$1 75. The market may be considered dull at quotations with a good supply highest figures now offered by the mills for the very best tamples of prime: one or two large ship-ments have bean the river since the date of our last. To day there is none of either at the landing; sales of 100 bushet outs yesterday the river in the forepart of the week at 23, 13, and 30c. No a brewer on Monday at 3tc, exclusive of bags, and a prima lot some Miki hushels now in store is offered at 45c. bars poluded. Barley may be amoted dull at 350460, as in quality. Curn would sell readily at 260 mear, retail sales are making from store at 29a/0c, and some are selling a few bushels as high as 33a36c. We recapitalate, say good and choice branch Ohio Flour \$4 40a4 50 by wholesale, \$1 624a4 75 by the angle barrel; St. Louis \$1 624a4 75 by wholesale #175a5 00 by retail: Wheat prime and choica White, fair lots 65a73c; Corn 25a25c by wholesals, 30a36c hy retail; Oats 25c by the quantity, 28a30c at ratail; good and choice Bartey 10a45c, old and Inferior 30a39c pe bushet: no Rve received or sold.

PROVISIONS .- We have heard of the following sales and Prime at \$8 for the former and \$6 for the latter; 6 bble Mess at \$7 974"; 711 bbls at \$7 75c; 250 bbls Mess at and a sale of Rumpe at \$5 25; also a sale of 260 bbls on Tuesday of Mess at \$7 574c, and \$5 75. Wa quote Mess at \$7 75a8 (0); Prime \$5 75a36; Rumpi \$5 25a6 75 per bbl, with some demand for the Coast, and to fill small or ders. Bacon has arrived treely, and prices are a shade lower. Sales for the past three days embrace about 60, 000 the from wagores; Shoulders at 3c, Hanra at 2]a3c, Clear S des Stadie; hog round 2 ale; sules trom secon hands of nearly 150 casks during the work. Shoulders at 24a2fc; Hams 3a3jc Sides 3gate. Sales today of be tween five and six thousand the from warons at rates one State; hog round 3 Ggc. Lard has also declined; sales have en quite limited, but within the following range of prices-say prime country tendered to kegs 432%, common and inferior Safe; No. I Porkhouse in kegs 5a5gc; Nn 2 should aid their eacape, with a report on the same 4444c per lb; t'anvassed Hams sell from \$10 5c; sugar-

BUTTER AND CHEESE. - Both have declined since the date of our last. Prime Western Reserve Cheese is now selling by the dozen boxes at Tallic, and some sales of common as low as 6\a6\fe. No large lots of Butter coming to market; good keg and firkin sells at 19ja15. shoice for table use at 15a180; retail sales in the market at tisatale per lb.

BAGGING, ROPE AND HEMP-tu the forepart of the week some few sales of Bagging and Rope were reported, about 450 costs and pieces of each; Rope at Shafe; and Bagging at Hatte, according to terms. Since then we have heard of nothing doing, except a small lot of Bag ging at Ifc, and a few couls of Rope at Sig. Cash. The market is extremely dult with no buyers, and a pretty heavy stock on hand for the season. Rope at 54, and Bagging at 1tc, nominatir Several large lots of Hemp have been received from St. Louis, but they were on orders for manufacturing and therefore not brought into the market. We have been anable to learn of any sales within a few days past; manufacturers have powered their rates to \$4 per cwt and refuse to go above this for the best dew-rotted; tair to common sumples may be quoted at from \$1 to \$3 To, and the best Mo. dew rot ted at \$1 per cwt. The St. Louis and Hastern markets have dechned considerably within a short time, and the prospect is that the article will go lower.

COTTON AND COTTON VARNS .- Cotton is very dull and we know of no one buying to any extent; sales of few days have been reported to us at 5, 52 and 64c. Our 7 and 3c for different numbers; sales to the city dealers in large lots, at 5 per cent off; receipts and stock tair DRIED FRUTT,-Good Apples are very scarce and

sure up about 100 bbis at these rates. Peachen are not in as good demand, large lots of old can be agrehased for Stul 124, new rell for \$1 95a1 50 per bushel. PRUITS—West india truits are not very plenty MR and other good brands of Raisma sell a 22 Idn2 124 per lox. S S Almouda toatec, Currants Raisc Promes 22:25c. Figs Biaico per lb. Green Apples are quite scarce, and sell from \$2.50 to \$3.50; a very choice quality would, perhaps, bring \$1 per bbl.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingroom, Ky. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Namen street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. eor. Arch & 6th ats. Philadelphia

REV. JOHN G. FEE, Goneral Agent. EDGAR NEEDHAM, MAIN STREET NEAR MINTH, LOUISVILLE, EV., DEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN

MARBLE WORK. ONUMENTS, Tamb Stones, Furniture, Chimney places, &c., &c., Also, Common time, Water lime and Plaster of Paris—wholesale and retait. I will sell work as how, and do it as well as any one in tha West. Circlers from the country respectfully solicited. Engraving done in the neatest any at from twa to four casts per inster, drawings and estimates of work furnished granuitously. All work neat from my cotablishmant carefully packed and waranted to go safe.

March, 19, 1648.—3m.

C. H. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky. Will attend promptly to any business antrosted to him-will act as Agent for the collection of money, closing accounts, &c., &c. Charges mode April 1, 1848.—17.

ISAAC PUGH & CO.,

No. 118, Chimai Street. PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings and
Borders,
Itave always on hand, as large an assortment as any in
time city, of the newest designs of
American & French Paper Hangings,

Wildo Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which with sold on the most reasonable torms, Wholesale and Retail, Country merchants are parties ariv lavited to call,

No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K.
LOUISVILLE:
HAS siwage for sale, Wholesale and Rotall, a fella
ortment of the patterns of Paper Hangings, Manualten
red by
IRAAC FUGE & CO. Sept. 18 186-17.

Above and Below OY CHARLES MACKAY.

Mighty river, oh! mighty river, Rolling in obb and flow forever Through the city so vast and old; Through massive bridges-by domes

opires, Crowned with the amoke of a myriad fires: City of majesty, power, and gold; Thou levest to float on thy waters dull The white-winged fleets so benutiful, And the lordly steamers passing along, Wind-defying, and swift end strong, Thou bearest them alion thy motherly by Laden with riches, at trade's behest; Bounteous trade, whose wine and corn Stock the garner and fill the horn, Who gives us luxury, joy, and pleasure, Stintless, sunless, out of measure—
Theu art a rich and mighty river,
Rolling in ebb and flow forever.

Doleful river, oh! doleful river, Pale on thy breast the moonbeams quiver, Through the city so drear and cold— City of sorrows hard to bear,
Of guilt, injustice, and despair—
City of misories untold;
Thou hidest below, in thy treacherous waters, The death-cold form of Beauty's doughtere; The corees pale of the young and sad—
Of the old whom sorrew has goaded mad—
Mothers of babes that cannot know The sires that left them to their wo-Women forlorn, and men that run The race of passion, and die undone; Thou takest them all in thy careless wave, Thou givest them all a ready grave; Thou art a black and doleful river colling in ebb and flow forever.

In ebb and flow forever and ever-So rolls the world thou murky river, So rolls the tide, above and below; Above, the rower impels his boat; Below, with the current the dead men float: The waves may amile in the sunny glow, While above, in the glitter, end pomp, and

The flags of the vessels flap the air; But below, in the silent under-tide, The waters vomit the wretch that died Above, the sound of the music swells, From the passing ship, from the city bells; From below, there cometh a gurgling breath As the desperate diver yields to death; Above and below the waters go, Bearing their burden of joy or we; Rolling along, thou mighty river, In ebb and flow forever and ever.

> The Mother. OY HANS C. ANDERSON.

There sat a mother with a little child. She was so downcast, so afraid that it should die. It was so pale; the small eyes had closed themselves; it drew its breath so quite sickly on one side. softly, and now and then with a deep respiration, as if it sighed; and the other look-

Then a knocking was heard at the door, Everything out of doors was covered with leave.' ice and snow, and the wind blew so that it

chair close by him, looked at her little sick child that drew its breath so deep, and rais-

Do you think that I shall save him?" said she 'our Lord will not take him from

And the old man, it was Death himsel? nodded so strangely, it could just as well signify yes as no. And the mother looked down in her lap, and the tears ran down over her cheeks; her head became so heavy; she had not closed her eyes for three days and nights; and now she slept, but only for a minute, when she started up and trembled with cold. 'What is that?' said she, and looked on all sides; but the old man was gone, and her little child was gonehe had taken it with him; and the old clock in the corner burred, and burred; the great leaden weight ran down to the floor, ump! and then the clock also stood still.

But the poor mother ran out of the house, and cried aloud for her child. Out there, in the midst of the snow, there sat a woman in long, black clothes; and she said-"Death has been in thy ers. chamber, and I saw him hasten away with

thy little child; he goes faster than the wind, and he never brings back whom he takes!'

clothes, but before I tell it, thou must first sing for me all the songs thou hast sung for thy child!-I am fond of them; I have thou wast about to disturb and destroy.' heard them before, I am Night; I saw thy tears whilst thou sang'st them!

take him-I may find my child!"

the mother wrung her hands, sang and wept, and there were many songs, but yet many more tears; and then Night said- Death. 'Go to the right, into the dark pine forest; thither I saw Death take his way with thy

The roads crossed each other in knew whither she should go; then there stood a thorn bush, there was neither leaf nor flower on it, it was also in the cold winter season, and ice-flakes hung on the Which of them was my child? Tell it

·Hast thou not seen Death go past with my little child? said the mother. 'Yes,' said the thorn bush: 'but I will not tell thee which way he took, unless

And she pressed the thorn bush to her breast so firmly, that it might be thoroughly warmed, and the thorns went right into her flesh, and her blood flowed in large drops, but the thorn bush shot forth fresh green leaves, and there came flowers on it in the cold winter night, the heart of the afflicted mother was so warm; and the thorn bush

told her the way she should go. She then came to a large lake, where there was neither ship nor boat. The lake was not frozen sufficiently to bear her; nei- like maxamus—imis) seems to have been, ther was it open, nor low enough that she somewhat like our hodge-podge, a mixture could wade through it; and across it she of various matters; for we are told that a must go if she would find her child. Then dish heaped up with various fruits and preshe lay down to drink up the lake, and sented at the temples of the gods were thus Reflecting its own brilliant lines on the lake, and that was an impossibility for a human benamed, as also was a kind of pudding or the trees.

grave woman, who was appointed to look ifter Death's great greenhouse! 'How have 'His name condemned him. He march-

who has helped you?'

trees have withered this night! Death will soon come and plant them over again! You certainly know that every person has his or her life's tree or flower, just as every one happens to be settled; they look like other happens to be settled; th what you shall do more?'

'I have nothing to give,' said the afflicted mother, but I will go to the world's end for

snow-white hair instead.

towards the little flower, but she held her people, thanked the executioner, and confihands tight round his, so fast and yet afraid ded himself to immortality. Few victims that she should touch one of the leaves .- ever met with viler executioners, few execu-Then Death blew on her hands, and she tioners with so exalted a victim."-Lamarfelt that it was colder than the cold-wind, tine's Girondists. and her hands fell down powerless.

'Thou canst not do anything against me.'

'But our Lord can!' said she. 'l only do his bidding, said Death.' am his gardener; I take all his flowers and trees, and plant them in the great garden of and these reflected a peculiar coloring upon Paradise, in the unknown land; but how

they grow there, and how it is there, I dare 'Give me my child!' said the mother, and she wept and prayed. At once she seized hold of two beautiful flowers close by, with each hand, and cried out to death, 'I will

tear all thy flowers off, for I am in despair. 'Touch them not,' said Death. 'Thou sayest thou art so unhappy, and now thou wilt make another mother equally unhappy. 'Another mother!' said the poor woman, and directly let go her hold of both the flow-

'There, thou hast thine eyes,' said Death 'I fished them up from the lake, they shone so bright; I knew not they were thine.-'Oh! only tell me which way he went!' Take them again; they are now brighter said the mother, 'tell me the way, and I than before: now look down into the deep well close by, I shall tell thee the names of "I know it!" said the woman in the black the two flowers thou would'st have pulled up, and thou wilt see their whole future life—their whole human existence; see what

And she looked down into the well; and it was a happiness to see how the one be-'I will sing them all, all!' said the moth- came a blessing to the world, to see how er; 'but do not stop me now-I may over- much happiness and joy were felt every-But Night stood still and mute. Then it was sorrow and distress, horror and wretch-

Both of them are God's will!' said

'Which of them is Misfortune's flower, and which is that of Happiness!' asked she. 'That I will not tell thee,' said Death; but this thou shalt know from me, that the depths of the forest, and she no longer one flower was thy own child; it was thy child's fate thou saw'st-thy own child's fu-

Then the mother screamed with terror. me! save the innocent! save my child from all that misery! rather take it away! take it into God's kingdom! Forget my tears, forget my prayers, and all that I have done!' 'I do not understand thee,' said Death. thou wilt first warm me up at thy heart. I Wilt thou have thy child again, or shall I am freezing to death; I shall become a go with it there, where thou dost not know?"

Then the mother wrung her hands, fell upon her knees, and prayed to our Lord:-Oh, hear me not, when I pray against thy will, which is the best! hear me not! hear

And she bowed her head down in her lap. and Death took her child, and went with it to the unknown land.

The original signification of the Word

The original satura (afterwards satira,

you been able to find the way hither? and ed to death among the throng of the multi- any of those who hield to handle and man- and with one paw stretched into the water. nearly the whole conversation. With the have escaped much useless labor which Our Lord has helped me, said she. He protracted ussassination. His head hare, anism. He was giving his andi-Our Lord has helped me, said she. He protracted ussassination. This tend there, as well as the perfect, me epistle is merciful, and you will also be so! Where shall I find my little child?

The was even a greater statesman like attince, for they, as well as the perfect, me epistle than Mirabeau, if by that appellation we conceal themselves near these openings; but they let the seals come out upon the lee, and they let the seals come out upon the lee. Nay, I know not,' said the woman, and you cannot see! Many flowers and you cannot see! Many flowers and sould free share withered this night! Death will trees have withered this night! Death will the refuse and sould posterior in date to the satire the satire than the man who understances the mean the man who u plants, but they have pulsations of the heart. Children's hearts can also beat; go after was only the more implacable. The hotde see God in men, but merely chance. He did not they all collectively keep a strict fast for a loud in their praises of his firmness and yours, perhaps you may know your child's had insisted that the guillotine, generally was one of the admirers of ancient fortune, season, for they lie motionless, rolled up in courage; but amid the different opinions, I but what will you give me, if I tell you placed at the Place-de-la-Coticorde, should who adored in her the deity of success only. the snow near the sea shore, from the dis-soon perceived that not one single person 'Nay, I have nothing to do there,' said or avengers of the victims of the Champ-de- He displayed his superiority as a parrenu the woman, but you can give me your long Mars, carried a flug in derision, by the side of genius, and was astonished at himself. black hair; you know yourself that it is of a tumbril, at the end of a pole. They He crushed others, proclaiming himself to man's Siberia. fine, and that I like! You shall have my dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having white hair instead! That's always some and violently whipped Bailly's facu with it.

Others spat in his face. His features lacerbeast, which he dared to devour him. His 'Do you demand nothing else?' said she, ated and soiled with dust and blood, no lou-vice was as bold as his brow. He had pushthat will I gladly give you!' And she gave ger presented a human form. Roars of ed political mistrust even to crime in the her fine black hair, and got the old woman's laughter and applause encouraged these hor tolerated days of September. He had defi-So they went into Death's great green. lasted three hours, arrived at the place of beset by it. Blood followed his footsteps. house, where flowers and trees grew strange execution, these refined men of wrath made A secret horror mingled with the admiration ly into one another. There stood fine hya. Bailly descend from the tumbril, and forced he inspired. He felt this, and sought to sepcinths under glass bells, and there stood him to make on foot the tour of the Champ- arate himself from his past. Uncultivated strong stemmed peonies; there grew water plants, some so fresh, others half sick, the water snake lay down on them, and black ed. Even this expiation did not satisfy crabs pinched their stalks. There stood beauthem. The guillotine had been erected in heart. This heart in his latter days, returntiful palm trees, oaks and plantains; there the enclosure itself of the Champ-de-Mars. ed to God through sensibility, pity, and stood parsley and flowering thyme; every The earth of the foderation appeared to the love. He deserved at the same time curses tree and every flower had its name; each of them was a human life, the human frame cution. The executioners were ordered to Revolution—the head of gold, bosom of still lived—one in China and one in Green- take down the scaffold piece by piece, and flesh, loins of brass, feet of clay. He prosland—round about in the world. There to reconstruct it close to the banks of the trated, the apex of the Convention appearwere large trees in small pots, so that they Seine, upon a dung heap accumulated from ed lowered. He had been its clouds, lightstood so stunted in growth, and ready to burst the pots: in other places there was a were constrained to obey. The machine tain lost its Summit."—Lamartine's Gilittle dull flower in rich mould, with moss was dismaritled. As if to parody the punround about it, and it was so petted and ishment of Christ bearing his cross, the monnursed. But the distressed mother bent sters loaded the shoulders of the old man down over all the smallest plants, and with the heavy beams which supported the heard within them how the human heart platform of the scaffold. Their blows combeat: and amongst millions she knew her pelled the condemned to drug himself along under this weight. He fainted under bis 'There it is,' cried she, and stretched her burden; coming to himself he arose, and hand out over a little blue crocus, that hung shouts of laughter rallied him upon his age and infirmities. They made him look on, 'Don't touch the flower' said the old wo- during an hour, at the tardy reconstruction man, but place yourself here, and when of his own scaffold. Rain, mingled with ed still more sorrowfully on the little crea- Death comes-I expect him every moment; snow, inundated his head, and froze his do not let him pluck the flower up, but limbs. His body trembled with cold. His threaten him that you will do the same with soul was firm. His grave and placid counand in came a poor old man wrapped up as others. Then he will be afraid: he is re-tenance preserved its serenity. His impasin a horse cloth, for it warms one, and he sponsible for them to our Loud, and no sable reason passed above this populace, needed it, as it was the cold winter season. One dares to pluck them up before he gives and looked beyond them. He tasted martyrdom, and did not find it more bitter than All at once an icy cold rushed through the hope for which he submitted to it. He the great hall, and the blind mother knew discoursed calmly with the assistants. One

And Death stretched out his long hand had lasted five hours. Bailly pitied the

In Ninfa, leve for the beautiful was innate, and her devotion to the fine arts unbounded. Poetry, music, and painting, were the natural expressions of her soul, her words and actions. True, she sometimes yielded to the vain delusions of fancy; true, her enthusiasm often verzed upon exaggeration; yet shall we censure this ardent daughter of the warm South, und judge her according to the received formula of a sterner and less sunny clime? Shall we condemn because we do not understand? The ways of genius are not the ways of or.

dinary men. She was a creature of contrests, this Ninfa, and therein precisely lay her potent charm. Her light hair and transparent complexion betrayed her Northern extraction, but her dark blue eyes were erstirelyalmost entirely, Itulian. Almost we say: for though in general the Southern fire was alone discernible, there were times when a softness, or rather sudness, tempered the ar. for of their expression, and tears glistened in them like dew in the morning sun; her eyebrows were of the deepest black, yet so delicately pencilled upon the alabaster forein no measure diminished its feminine softdescribed as the resultant of many contrasts forming one harmonious whole. Thoroughpossessed the graceful simplicity of address, of excitable temperament. The union of Italian impulse and German feeling, was especially manifested in a captivating smile peculiar to herself. This was at once bright and sorrowful, attractive and dignified, and told of emotions deep, ferveut, and of which the higest natures are along susceptible.-Ta!es from the German.

Look at the Bright 814c.

Look at the bright side! The san's golden All nature illumines, and the heart of cheereth: Why wilt thou turn so perversely to gaze On that dark cloud which now in the distance

Look at the bright side! Recount all thy joya; Speak of the mercies which richly surro thee; Muse not for ever on that which annoys; Shut not thine eves to the beauties around

Look at the bright side! Mankind, it is true, Have their failings, nor should they be spoken of lightly,
But why on their faults thus concentrate thy

Forgetting their virtues which shine forth so Look at the bright side! And it shall impart

Men who called themselves relations, friends a giant among the dwarfs of the people. rors. The march, interrupted at stations, ed rentorse, but it overcame him. He was

Ancodotes of Dogs.

rondists.

The following are selected from a great variety of interesting anecdotes of dogs in Capt. Brown's 'Popular Natural History,'

just published: Au English gentleman some time ago went to Vauxhall Gardens (France) with a he reads instead of another; or has an altar large mastiff, which was refused admittance. built out from the wall instead of into it; or and the gentleman left him in the care of the body guards, who are placed there. The Englishman, some time after he had enter. al creed, when they see that upon such aled, returned to the gate and informed the guards that he had lost his watch, telling rity appear to depend. The young lady the sergeant that if he would permit him to Lucquers are immature daguerreotypes of take in the dog, he would soon discover the their mother. Their names are Emily and thief. His request being granted, the gen- Elizabeth, which they spell, at the end of had lost, which immediately run about much of the Opera and the Gardens' duamongst the company, and traversed the ring the season; and never go our shopping As the old man trembled with cold, and the little child slept a moment, the mother that it was Death that came.

The gentleman insisted that this person had said to him, "you tremble, Bailly." "Yes, like the little child slept a moment, the mother of them, seeing him puralyzed with cold, and the little child slept a moment, the mother of them, seeing him puralyzed with cold, and the little child slept a moment, the mother of them, seeing him puralyzed with cold, and the little child slept a moment, the mother of them, seeing him puralyzed with cold, said to him, "you tremble, Bailly." "Yes, of them, seeing him puralyzed with cold, said to him, being searched, not like great hall, and the bind mother with cold, that it was Death that came.

The gentleman insisted that this person had got him their carriage.—Albert Smith. gardens, till at last, he laid hold of a man. without a page at their heels, except when minated this scene of protracted cruelty. It able, the dog possessed such a perfection of instinct, as to take his master's watch from of all despots, doomed now, as in the past, to the other six, and carry it to him! Of the alertness of the dog in recovering

the lost property of its master, we shall give

one other instance. M. Dumont, a trades.

man of the Rue St. Denis, Paris, offered to

hide a six-livre piece in the dust, his dog He shunn'd the tempest till its wrath was spent. would discover and bring it to him. The wager was accepted, and the piece of money secreted, after being carefully marked. When they had proceeded some distance from the spot, M: Dumont called to his dog And to the Leute promised equal law. that he had lost something, and ordered him to seek it. Caniche immediately turned back, while his master and his companion Meanwhile a traveller, who happened to be just then returning in a small chaise from Vincennes, perceived the piece of money, "The captain's post repaid the pilot's rack, which his horse had kicked from its hiding place; he alighted, took it up, and drove to Drop we the metaphor as he the mask: niche had just reached the spot in search of the lost piece when the stranger picked it Filch'd from the fight, and juggled to the throne up. He followed the chaise, went into the ir.n, and stuck close to the traveller. Hav. ing scented out the coin, which he had been ordered to bring back, in the pocket of the latter, he leaped up incessantly about him. The gentleman, supposing him to be some dog that had been lost or left behind by his master, regarded his different movements as handsome, he determined to keep him. He head, that though they gave to her countenance a certain character of decision, they bed, took him with him to his chamber. No sooner had he pulled off his clothes, than ness. The character of her mind might be they were seized by the dog; the owner conceiving he wanted to play with them, took them away again. The animal began to ly Italian in her manner and bearing, she back at the door, which the traveller open- condemn her. The appreciation of such an volving on the bottle-jack in the windows of ed, under the idea that he wanted to go out. act places us in the terrible alternative of the cheap ironmongers; which attractive disthe cutire freedom from affectation, which characterises that people; but her heart was characterises that people is not considered to the characterises that people is not characterise that the characterises that people is not characterises that people is not characterise that the characterises that people is not characterise that the characterise is not characterise to the characterise that the cha gifted with a steadfast constancy, a power ted after him with his nightcap on, and litergisted with a steadsast constancy, a power of endurance, rarely to be found in persons ally sans-culottes. Anxiety for the sate of a cast a veil over the face of the figure, we passers by; and he especially delights in an expression of a must leave this mystery to be debated in the exhibition of silters, sountains, and gold fish. francs each, which was in one of the pock- abysses of the human heart. There are If the Mooner patronizes other shop-winets, gave redoubled velocity to his steps. deeds of which men are no judges, and dows, they are never the usually-frequented Caniche ran full speed to his master's house, which mount, without appeal, direct to the ones. He cultivates cheap literature in the where the stranger arrived a moment after- tribunal of God. There are human actions second-hand book-stalls; or otherwise stops the same broad and age, weighed 6 5-16 lbs. wards, breathing and enraged. He accused so strange, a mixture of weakness and at that uninteresting class of shops which the dog of robbing him. 'Sir,' said the mas- strength, pure intent and culpable means, only gains our attention when we are loiterter, 'my dog is a very faithful creature, and error and truth, murder and martyrdom, that ing about for a coach to arrive or start. Inif he hes run away with your clothes, it is we know not whether to term them crime deed, the Mooner, in his common appear. of 136 days, between the 31st of March, and because you have in them money which or virtue. The culpable devotion of Charance, has the air of a person perpetually does not belong to you.' The traveller be-came still more exasperated. 'Compose admiration and horror would leave eternally waiting for something that never arrives.

We have, however, no right to find fault came still more exasperated. 'Compose yourself, sir,' rejoined the other smiling; in doubt, did not morality reprove them.—
'without doubt, there is in your purse, a sixlivre piece, with such and such marks, which you picked up in the Boulevard St.

We have, however, no right to find fault with his entire with his entire with his entire of any, for every man has the privilege of amusing himself in the manner most congenial to his own feelings; but we must observed.

We have, however, no right to find fault with his entire with his entire with his entire of any lore docate, were about twice as large, beller lay with his occupation, or rather with his entire with his entire of any lore docate, were careful of their young, and their flesh fine of amusing himself in the manner most congenial to his own feelings; but we must observed. Antoine, and which I threw down there with a firm conviction that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her action that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her actions conviction that diverting to have been severity of our judgment on, her actions conviction that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her actions conviction that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her actions conviction that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her actions conviction that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her actions conviction that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her actions conviction that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her actions conviction that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her actions conviction that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her actions convictions that my dog would bring and the severity of our judgment on, her actions convictions are actions as a severity of our judgment on the severity of ou it back ugain. This is the cause of the rob- tion, we would coin a phrase combining the property which some people appear to cultibery which he committed upon you!' The extreme of admiration and horror, and stranger's rage now yielded to astonishment; term her the ANGEL OF ASSASSINATION." he delivered the six-livre piece to the owner,

and such an unpleasant chase.

and could not forbear caressing the dog

which had given him so much uneasiness

Stuck-up-Pcople. The head of the family, whose natural history we are about to put forth, is Mr. Spangle Lacquer. He is reported to have made a great deal of money somehow or rent in the Hyde Park division of the Blue could command for half the sum in a less fashionable part of the town, because stylish very fine ludy. She dresses by the fashionbooks, believing berthe and hirths to be words of equal worth in the world, and has eserved seats at all fashionable morning concerts; indeed, were she not to be seen display of bonnets in the interior and liverwear a white one; or turns one way when performs other antics so well calculated to shake the faith of all in our sublime nationmost contemptible points does its holy pu-

meet the retribution of their villainy. "A distant kinsman, Ludovick his name.

Not that in youth he sow'd the seeds of fame, When trees he planted, what he ask'd waslay a wager with a friend, that if he were to War storm'd the state, and civic discord rent, Safe in serener lands he pass'd his prime:

Reign'd in their stead, a king of sage repute;

But mused not vaiuly on the strife afar: Return'd, he watch'd—the husbandman of tim The second harvest of rebellions wer: Cajoled the Edelings, fix'd the fickle Gau 'The moment came, disorder split the realm;

Too stern the ruler, or too feebly stern; The supple kinsman silded to the helm, And Irimm'd the rudder with a dextrious A turn so dexterous, that is served to fling Both aver board—the people and the king.

He seized the ship as he had cleared th And, while his gaping Vandals wondered hor Behold the patriot to the despet grown,

"And bland in words was willy Ludovick? Much did he promise, nought did he fulfil; The trickster Fortune loves the hands the And smiled approving on her conjuror's skill The promised freedom vanished in a tax,

And bays, turn'd briars, acourged bewilder blacks. An eye urbane, a people-catching smile, brow, of webs the everlasting weaver,

Where jovial frankness mask'd the eerions guile; Each word, well alm'd, he feathered with a jest

And, unsuspected, shot into the breast.

Lamartine's Girondists. Teaching History.

They take the fur animals, not only by the ordinary artifices of traps and weapons adapted to every circumstance, but also by putting themselves as much as possible on an equality with the animals pursued, going on all fours and imitating the brutes in voice and clothing. They contribute by far the largest portion of the skins of the Folar bear brought to the fair of Obdorsk; and in contribute to the fair of Obdorsk; and receiving a letter warn the fair of Obdorsk; and received the fa ing, but the afflicted mother thought that a sausage in which there were various irgoing that the afflicted mother thought that a sausage in which there were various irgoing that the afflicted mother thought that a sausage in which there were various irgoing that the would I not give to come to 
ing child' said the weeping mother, and 
she was till more, and her eyes small, 
she would not see it, where there stood a 
nine the depths of the waters, and became two precious persite, but the waster, 
the process persite in the positive of the positive in the posit

rather than of thought, more elemental than seals come forth to breathe. There the bear ter away, his parents, as is usual with par other as they are in those of Cicero, and intelligent, he was still a stateman, beyond covers himself up with snow facing the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered this they misself up to the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress critics had only considered the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, rents in France, allowing him to engress the hole, all the hole, all the hole, all the hole, allowing him to engress the hole, all the hole, all the hole, tude. His punishment was no less than a age men and things in those times of Utopi. The Samoyedes, at the same time, practice liveliness natural to his age, and encouraged have expended in tracing the connexion has be that day transported to the Champ-de-Mars, that blood might wash out the blood greater complacency as democracy was fur-black bears, in Kamchatka. experience the real nobleness of the action. "For my upon the ground where it had been shed.— ther beneath him. He admired himself as similar vicissitudes, for they too pass, in the part," said I, "it seems to me that if there yourse of the year, from the indulgence of be the least courage in the action, it ought great voracity to the scantiest fare, and then to be regarded as a mere piece of madness. fast completely during the winter .- Ger. Every one exclaimed at this; and I was about to answer rather warmly, when a lady seated beside me, who had hitherto been silent, bent towards me and whispered, "save your breath, Jean-Jacques; they would not understand you." I looked at her for a moment, then convinced she was right, I another, but in what precise way is not known; and he has passed through the three degrees of comparison appropriated to three degrees of comparison appropriated to idea from the anecdote he had told so well, remained silent. After dinner, suspecting, commercial wealth, in the stages of shopkeeper, tradesman, and merchant. He pre- in the park; and there, availing myself of fers an uncomfortable house at an enormous the opportunity to question him at my ease, Book to any of the most eligible mansions he his admiration of the so highly-lauded cour-I discovered that I was mistaken, and that age of Alexander was genuine, and far exceeded that of any one else. But in what one of them. Mrs. Spangle Lacquer is a do you think he conceived the courage to swallowed a nauseous draught at one gulp, without the slightest hesitation, or a single wry face! The poor boy, who, to his infinite pain and grief, had been made to take medicine about a fortnight before, had the at M. Benedict's, she would not hold up ler head for the season afterwards. She has also a pew in a very fashionable church, where religion is made a medium for the display of bonnets in the interior and liver. ies at the doors; and where some theological he had inwardly resolved that the next time partizanship is supported by the clergyman, he had to take medicine, he, too, would be who puts on a black robe when he ought to an Alexander. Without entering into any explanations, which might have served and I returned to the house, laughing internally at the wisdom of parents and tutors, vex poor (io)dsmith, who begged Mr. Burke who flatter themselves that they have been teaching children history. It may be that some of my readers, not satisfied with the "save your breath, Jean Jacques," are now asking what it is then, that I find to adtheman made motions to the dog of what he notes, 'Emilie' and 'Bessie.' They talk Unhappy dolis! if you must needs be told, Goldsmith had just exhibited in the square

evidently belongs to the ruminantia. He Regent Street Idler, or even the Gent, would through my mind, but I did not think I had pass by in contempt. The laying-down uttered it. - Notes in Croker's edition of of wooden blocks to form a new pavement Bosneell's Johnson. detains him a sure half-hour. The opening of a water-main or a course of gas-pipes is another riveting spectacle; but the attraction of both these is exceeded by the elevation of a fresh block of stone to the top of an embryo building-which is a process of so absorbing a nature as to make him unmind. ful of everything else in the world, until it is properly fixed. It is lucky for him that the view of the river has been shut out on the palace side of Westminster Bridge, or his head would certainly grow between the balustrades whilst he watched the laying of each successive piece of mesonry hereafter to form the new Houses of Parliament.-The Mooner, like other idlers, is exceedingly fond of the shops-more especially those where some mechanical performance is going on in the windows. In this respect a corkcutter's ranks very high; he wonders what the men do with the bits they take off, and how it is they never slice their fingers. He also admires the gratuitous exhibition in natural philosophy afforded by the working of the coffee-shop steam-engine in Rathbone Place, and thinks what a quantity of coffee the people in the neighborhood must get through, if the mill is obliged to work all "In the face of murder history dares not day to grind it for them. He is again much praise, and in the face of heroism dares not gratified at the table-knives, and teapots revate with such care, of totally losing the field, by pieces of strong twine on short poles. point of any anecdote he relates; and strells four or five feet above the ground, will prove as and wanders just as much in his conversation as he does in his peregrinations, linger.

loar of live feet above the ground, will prove the effectual, perhaps, as any other means. A line of white twine strang around the field and sup-While in the country,' says Jean-Jacques
Rousseau, 'on a visit for some days at the house of a lady who devoted herself to the mention a word but it puts him in mind of for foar of being caught.—16.

and the state of t

. SY CHARLES SWAIN.

The house is old, the house is cold, And on the roof is snow: And in and out, and round about. The bitter night-winds blow; The bitter night-winds how and blow And darkness thickens deep; And oh, the minutes creep as slow

It used to be all light end song, And mirth and spirits gay; The day could never prove too loog, The night seemed like the day; The night seemed bright and light as day Ere yet that house was o.d; Ere yet its aged roof was gray,

As though they were asleen

Its inner chambers coid. Old visions haunt the creaking floors, Old sorrows sit and wall: White still the night-winds out of doors Like burly balliffs rall! Old visions hount the floors above. The walls with wrinkles frown.

And people say, who pass that way.
'Twere well the house were down The Modesty of Goldsmith. Colonel O'Moore, of Cloghan Castle in

Ireland, told me an amusing mutance of the mingled vanity and simplicity of Goldsmith, which (though perhaps colored a little, as anecdotes to olten are) is characteristic at least of the opinion which his best friends entertained of Goldsmith. One afternoon, as Colonel O'Moore and Mr. Burke were going to dine with Sir Joshua Reynolds they observed Goldsmith, (also on his way to Sir Joshua's) standing near a crowdon people, who were staring and shouting at some foreign women in the windows of one of the houses in Liecester Square. Observe Goldsmith, said Mr. Burke to O'Moore, and mark what passes between him and me by and by at Sir Joshua's. They pasrather to darken than enlighten his mind. I sed on, and arrived before Goldsmith, who confirmed him in his laudable resolutions; came soon after, and Mr. Burke affected to receive him very coolly. This seemed to would tell him how he had had the misture time to offerul him. Burke appeared very reluctant to speak, but after a good deal of pressing, said, that he was really ashamed to keep up an intimacy with one who could be guilty of such monstrous indiscretions as Goldsmith, with great earnestness, protected mire Alexander's faith in the existence of he was unconscious of what was meant. human virtue, a faith upon which he staked Why,' said Burke, 'did you not exclaim, his very life. Was there ever a more noble as you were looking up at those women, went and poured some ale into a pint pot, and set it on the stove that it might be warmed for him; the old man sat and rocked ed for him; the old man sat and rocked ed for him; the old man sat and rocked ed for him; the old man sat and rocked ed for him; the old man sat and rocked ed for him; the old man sat and rocked ed for him; the old man sat and rocked ered in his pockets. What is more remark-to a find thy way hit is watch; and on being searched, not only his watch, but six others were discovered in his pockets. What is more remark-to a find thy way hit is watch; and on being searched, not only his watch, but six others were discovered in his pockets. What is more remark-to a find thy way hit is watch; and on being searched, not only his watch, but six others were discovered in his pockets. What is more remark-to a find thy way hit is watch; and on being searched, not only his watch, but six others were discovered in his pockets. What is more remark-to a find thy way hit is watch; and on being searched, not only his watch, but six others were discovered in his pockets. What is more remark-to a find the old man is a find the old man and the search of the old man and the search of the old man and the old ma passed by unnoticed?' Goldsmith was hor ror-struck, and said, Surely, surely, my In zoological classification the Mooner dear friend, I did not say so! lounges and strays about, taking four times plied Burke, if you had not said su, how the period allotted to walk any distance, should I have known it?" 'That's true,' fiddle-faddling the space of time away in a answered Goldsmith with great huntility 'I lamentably unprofitable manner, and find. ant very sorry—it was very foolish. I do ing intense amusement in objects which the recollect that something of the kind passed

Sir James Clark, physician to the Queen, enumerates, as the exciting causes of ton sumption, 'long confinement in close, ill ventilated rooms, whether nurseries, school rooms, or manufactories;' he also says, 'il an infant, born in perfect health, and of the healthiest parents, be kept in close rooms, in which free ventilation and cleanliness are neglected, a few months will often suffice to induce 'tuberculous cachexia'-the beginning of consumption. Persons engaged in confined close rooms, or workshops, are the chief sufferers from consumption; thus, of the 233 tailors, who died in one district in London, in 1839, 123 died of diseases of the lungs, of whom ninety two died of consumption. Of fifty two milliners, dving m the same year, thirty-three died of diseases of the lungs, of whom twenty-eight died from consumption. Dr. Guy reports, that in a close printers' room, he found seventeen men at work, of whom three had spit ting of blood, two had affections of the longs, and five had constant and severe colds. After reading these sad facts, who can deny that the chief cause of consumption is the respiration of bad air? - Vent la

AGRICULTURAL.

hatched out a fine brood of her own. The moth

more expensive to keep than the common breeds,